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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 601--~~81~~st Congress

Chapter 449--2d Session

H. R. 4295

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CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT amendment. Amends the Civil Service Retirement Act to allow each annuitant who retired prior to April 1, 1948 to retain or to accept an increase in his annuity of 25% or \$300, whichever is the lesser, and at the same time designate his surviving spouse to receive one-half of his annuity, but not to exceed \$600.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4295

April 14, 1949	H. R. 4295 was introduced by Rep. Thornberry and was referred to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 6, 1949	House Committee reported H. R. 4295 with amendments. House Report 731. Print of the bill as reported.
June 20, 1949	Passed over in House without prejudice.
July 6, 1949	Passed over in House without prejudice.
July 18, 1949	Passed over in House without prejudice.
August 15, 1949	Passed over in House without prejudice.
October 3, 1949	Passed over in House without prejudice.
January 16, 1950	Passed over in House without prejudice.
February 20, 1950	Passed over in House without prejudice.
March 6, 1950	Passed over in House without prejudice.
March 20, 1950	Passed over in House without prejudice.
April 3, 1950	Passed over in House without prejudice.
May 1, 1950	Passed over in House without prejudice.
June 5, 1950	House discussed and passed H. R. 4295 as reported.
June 6, 1950	Print of H. R. 4295 as placed on the Senate calendar.
June 7, 1950	Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Williams.
June 8, 1950	Senate discussed and passed H. R. 4295 with amendments.
June 12, 1950	House conferees appointed.
June 14, 1950	Senate conferees appointed.
June 22, 1950	House and Senate received the conference report. House Rept. 2304. Senate agreed to the report.
June 26, 1950	House agreed to the report.
July 6, 1950	Approved. Public Law 601.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4295

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 14, 1949

Mr. THORNBERRY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting "(a)"
5 after the section number, by striking out the word "para-
6 graph" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "section",
7 and by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as
8 follows:

9 "(b) (1) In the case of any retired officer or em-
10 ployee mentioned in the first paragraph of subsection (a)

1 who did not elect a survivor's annuity in accordance with
2 the proviso in such subsection, there shall be payable upon
3 his or her death, to his or her wife or husband to whom the
4 annuitant was married before April 1, 1948, an annuity
5 equal to one-half of his or her present annuity (excluding
6 the increase therein under subsection (a)), but not to exceed
7 \$600 per annum, during the remainder of the life of such
8 survivor. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in
9 the case of any such annuitant who died subsequent to
10 April 30, 1948.

11 “(2) Any such retired officer or employee who elected
12 a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in sub-
13 section (a) shall be paid an increase in his annuity of 25
14 per centum or \$300, whichever is the lesser.”

15 This Act shall become effective on the first day of the
16 second month following its date of approval, and no sur-
17 vivor's annuity or increase in annuity under this subsection
18 shall accrue for any period prior to such effective date.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4295

A BILL

To provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

By Mr. THORNBERY

APRIL 14, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

PROVIDING CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED
UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930,
AS AMENDED, PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

JUNE 6, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KARST, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4295]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

(a) On page 2, strike out lines 15 through 18, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as added by this Act, shall become effective on the first day of the second month following the date of enactment of this Act, and no survivor's annuity or increase in annuity under such subsection shall accrue for any period prior to the effective date of such subsection.

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

Amendment (a) is a technical amendment to perfect the language of the bill so that the legislation will become effective upon the date intended.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to allow each annuitant who retired prior to April 1, 1948, under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to retain or to accept an increase in his annuity of 25 percent, or \$300, whichever is the lesser, and at the same time designate his surviving spouse to receive one-half of his annuity, but not to exceed \$600.

Under section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, amended by Public Law 426, Eightieth Congress, which became effective April 1, 1948, annuitants on the civil-service retirement rolls were given the choice of: (1) having their annuities increased by 25 percent, or \$300, whichever was the lesser, or (2) designating a surviving spouse to receive one-half of their annuities, but not to exceed \$600.

This choice which faced the 125,000 annuitants then on the civil-service retirement rolls was, in the opinion of the committee, most difficult. Twenty percent of the annuitants decided to provide their spouses with survivorship annuities and forego the increase, but 80 percent took the 25-percent increase or \$300, whichever was the lesser, because of their immediate need for additional income to offset the increased cost of living.

Hearings were conducted at which time representatives of the Federal employee and retired Federal employee organizations appeared and unanimously endorsed the legislation. A representative of the Civil Service Commission objected to the enactment of the bill because of the cost factor. The Commission estimated that the total cost between the date of enactment of the legislation and the time the last payment is made under the provisions of the bill would be \$157,000,000. The Commission stated it would not ask Congress for an additional appropriation of this sum immediately to supplement the retirement and disability fund, but annually, for the next 15 years, the Commission would request an appropriation of \$13,600,000 for the retirement fund.

It was pointed out that at the present time there is \$3,094,000,000 in the civil service retirement and disability fund, of which \$1,200,000,000 is obligated to pay the annuitants now on the retirement rolls. The passage of this legislation would increase such obligations by \$157,000,000. After taking into consideration the fact that Federal employee contributions to the fund since the inception of the civil service retirement system have been \$2,234,000,000, and the fact that only \$1,912,000,000 has been paid out to annuitants during the same period, the committee believes that increasing the obligation to the annuitants covered by the bill is justified because of the benefits to be received by such annuitants.

Even though Congress does not appropriate the additional \$13,600,000 annually for the next 15 years for the retirement fund, there still would remain sufficient funds to cover this added expense.

It is significant that the average age of the approximately 125,000 annuitants who would benefit by the passage of this legislation is 70 years, and that the average annuity of those annuitants who provided for their spouses under Public Law 426, Eightieth Congress, is \$890 per annum. Most of these former Federal employees rendered long and faithful service for the Federal Government, and the committee believes they are entitled to the increased annuities provided for in the bill, as well as the right of providing for their widows or widowers.

The report of the Civil Service Commission with respect to this legislation, dated May 3, 1949, is as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1949.

HON. TOM MURRAY,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MURRAY: Further reference is made to your letter of April 20, 1949, relative to H. R. 4295, a bill to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

The amendment of February 28, 1948, to the Civil Service Retirement Act authorized an increase in annuity of each annuitant then on the roll of 25 percent, or \$300, whichever was the lesser. Further stipulation was made that each such annuitant could elect in lieu of this increase to continue in receipt of his original annuity and name his wife to receive upon his death one-half such original annuity, the survivor's benefit not to exceed \$600 per annum. Similar election was accorded female annuitants as regards naming their husbands as survivor annuitants.

The bill proposes that those persons who accepted the increase, shall be permitted to retain such increase, and in addition thereto be entitled to survivorship annuity for his or her spouse to whom he or she was married prior to April 1, 1948, equal to one-half of his or her annuity prior to the increase but not to exceed \$600 per annum. Those annuitants who elected the survivor benefit in lieu of the increase would under the bill have their annuity increased by 25 percent of \$300, whichever is the lesser. The spouse of any annuitant whose death occurred between May 1, 1948, and the effective date of the bill would be allowed the survivor annuity.

The benefits under the bill would become effective and payable on the first day of the second month following the date of approval.

The additional benefit accorded the approximately 125,000 annuitants on the roll as of April 1, 1948, was a gift from the Government over and above the annuity granted at time of retirement under the then governing law. The individual made no contribution, financial or otherwise, toward this increase. It was clearly the intention of Congress that each annuitant be given the right to elect the plan best suited to his needs but that he could not have both items of coverage.

It is estimated that to provide for such guaranty would immediately increase the liabilities of the civil service retirement and disability fund by \$157,000,000. Increased disbursements would total considerably more than this figure, since \$157,000,000 is the estimated amount, which if immediately invested and supplemented by interest at 4 percent, would be required to meet increased disbursements as they become due in the future. Additional payments in the first year are estimated at around \$6,000,000; they would increase to a peak of about \$20,000,000 and then gradually decrease. The cost of the proposal, which would be borne entirely by the Government, might be met by increasing appropriations over a limited period, such as 15 years, during which the bulk of the disbursements would be made. On this basis, the level annual cost for 15 years would be 13.6 million dollars.

As heretofore stated, the benefits provided by this bill are purely a gift from the Government costing approximately \$157,000,000. In view of the cost involved, the Commission is constrained to recommend adverse action.

In view of the specific request for immediate reply, the Commission has not been able to clear this report with the Bureau of the Budget.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, *President.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

4 BENEFITS OF ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) In the case of any officer or employee who before the effective date of this Act shall have been retired on annuity under the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1920, as amended, or section 8 (a) of the Act of June 16, 1933, the annuity shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following the month in which this Act is enacted by 25 per centum or \$300, whichever is the lesser: *Provided*, That each such annuitant may, prior to the effective date herein prescribed, elect to retain his or her present annuity, in lieu of the increased annuity provided by this section, and name his wife or her husband to receive upon his or her death one-half of his or her present annuity but not to exceed \$600 per annum during the remainder of the life of such surviving husband or wife and upon the death of such survivor no further annuity shall be due or payable. Any such annuitant who dies during the period beginning on February 29, 1948, and ending on April 30, 1948, leaving a surviving wife or husband, shall be deemed to have made the election authorized in the foregoing proviso and to have named such wife or husband to receive an annuity as provided in such proviso, but no such annuity shall become due or payable to such wife or husband prior to April 1, 1948. Except as provided in this [paragraph] section, the amendments made by this Act shall not apply in the case of officers and employees retired prior to the effective date of this Act.

In case any officer or employee shall have been separated subsequent to January 23, 1942, and prior to the effective date of this Act and have acquired title to annuity under section 7 of the Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, beginning after such effective date, his rights shall be determined and annuity computed as though this Act had not been enacted.

(b) (1) *In the case of any retired officer or employee mentioned in the first paragraph of subsection (a) who did not elect a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in such subsection, there shall be payable upon his or her death, to his or her wife or husband to whom the annuitant was married before April 1, 1948, an annuity equal to one-half of his or her present annuity (excluding the increase therein under subsection (a)), but not to exceed \$600 per annum, during the remainder of the life of such survivor. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in the case of any such annuitant who died subsequent to April 30, 1948.*

(2) *Any such retired officer or employee who elected a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in subsection (a) shall be paid an increase in his annuity of 25 per centum or \$300, whichever is the lesser.*

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81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4295

[Report No. 731]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 14, 1949

Mr. THORNBERRY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JUNE 6, 1949

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting “(a)”
5 after the section number, by striking out the word “para-
6 *graph” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “section”,*
7 and by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as
8 follows:

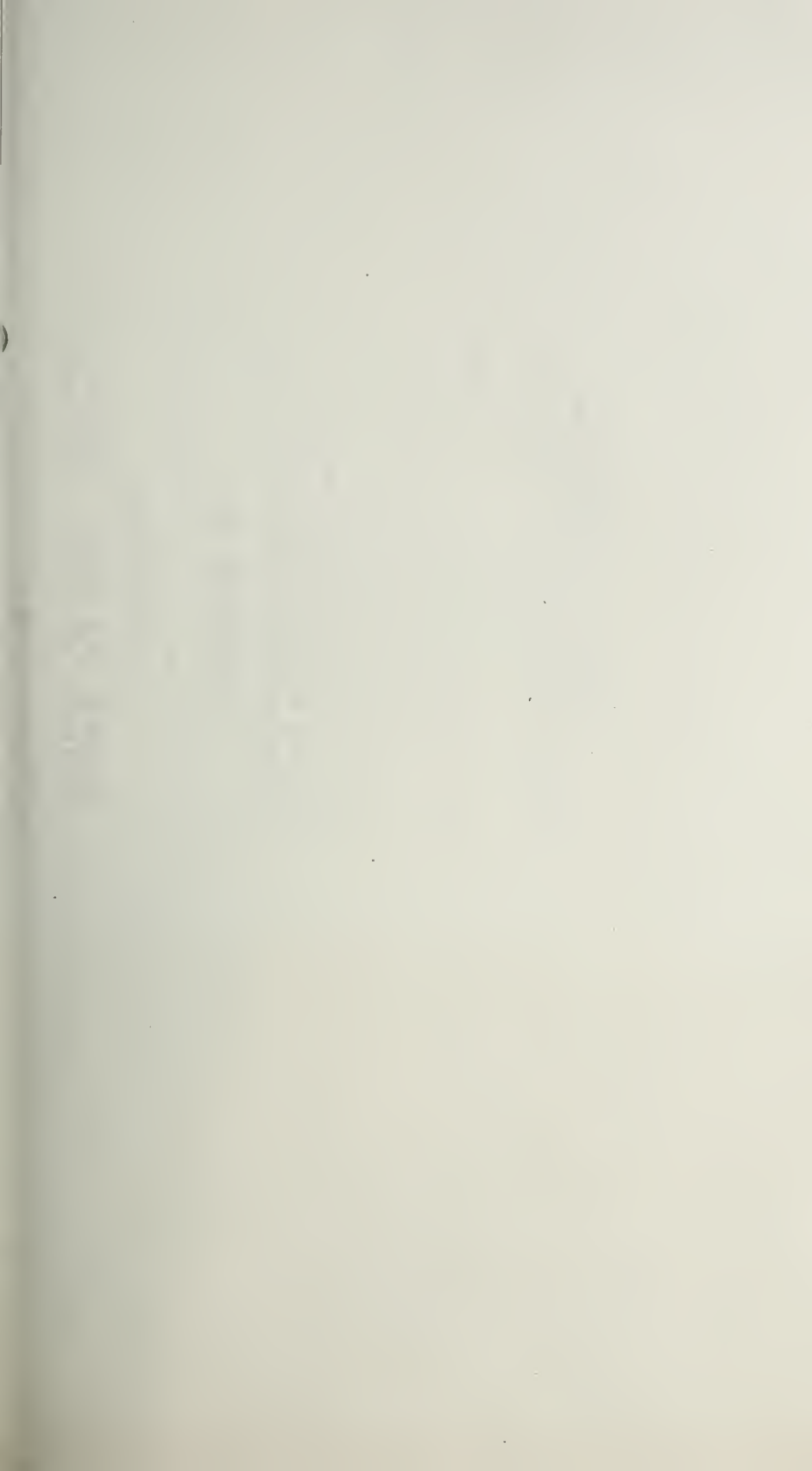
9 “(b) (1) In the case of any retired officer or employee
10 mentioned in the first paragraph of subsection (a) who

1 did not elect a survivor's annuity in accordance with the
 2 proviso in such subsection, there shall be payable upon his or
 3 her death, to his or her wife or husband to whom the annui-
 4 tant was married before April 1, 1948, an annuity equal to
 5 one-half of his or her present annuity (excluding the increase
 6 therein under subsection (a)), but not to exceed \$600 per
 7 annum, during the remainder of the life of such survivor.
 8 The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in the case of
 9 any such annuitant who died subsequent to April 30, 1948.

10 “(2) Any such retired officer or employee who elected
 11 a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in sub-
 12 section (a) shall be paid an increase in his annuity of 25
 13 per centum or \$300, whichever is the lesser.”

14 This Act shall become effective on the first day of the
 15 second month following its date of approval, and no sur-
 16 vivor's annuity or increase in annuity under this subsection
 17 shall accrue for any period prior to such effective date.

18 *SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Civil Service*
 19 *Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as added by this Act,*
 20 *shall become effective on the first day of the second month*
 21 *following the date of enactment of this Act, and no survivor's*
 22 *annuity or increase in annuity under such subsection shall*
 23 *accrue for any period prior to the effective date of such*
 24 *subsection.*



81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4295

[Report No. 731]

A BILL

To provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

By Mr. THORNBERRY

APRIL 14, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

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The representatives of any two or more member States, upon notice to the Chairman as to the time and purpose of the meeting, may meet as a section for the discussion of problems common to those States.

Sections established by groups of member States shall have the same powers with respect to officers, employees, and the maintenance of offices as are granted by this article to the Commission. Sections may adopt such rules, regulations, and procedures as may be necessary for the conduct of their business.

ARTICLE VIII

It shall be the duty of each member State to formulate and put in effect a forest-fire plan for that State and to take such measures as may be recommended by the Commission to integrate such forest-fire plan with the regional forest-fire plan.

Whenever the State forest fire control agency of a member State requests aid from the State forest fire control agency of any other member State in combatting, controlling, or preventing forest fires, it shall be the duty of the State forest fire control agency of that State to render all possible aid to the requesting agency which is consonant with the maintenance of protection at home.

Each signatory State agrees to render aid to the Forest Service or other agencies of the Government of the United States in combatting, controlling, or preventing forest fires in areas under their jurisdiction located within the member State or a contiguous member State.

ARTICLE IX

Whenever the forces of any member State are rendering outside aid pursuant to the request of another member State under this compact, the employees of such State shall, under the direction of the officers of the State to which they are rendering aid, have the same powers (except the power of arrest), duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as comparable employees of the State to which they are rendering aid.

No member State or its officers or employees rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission on the part of such forces while so engaged, or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith.

All liability that may arise either under the laws of the requesting State or under the laws of the aiding State or under the laws of a third State on account of or in connection with a request for aid, shall be assumed and borne by the requesting State.

Any member State rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the member State receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request for aid, and for the cost of all materials, transportation, wages, salaries, and maintenance of employees and equipment incurred in connection with such request; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any assisting member State from assuming such loss, damage, expense or other cost or from loaning such equipment or from donating such services to the receiving member State without charge or cost.

Each member State shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured employees and the representatives of deceased employees in case employees sustain injuries or are killed while rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within such State.

For the purposes of this compact the term employees shall include any volunteer or

auxiliary legally included within the forest fire fighting forces of the aiding State under the laws thereof.

The Commission shall formulate procedures for claims and reimbursement under the provisions of this article.

Aid by a member State to an area subject to Federal jurisdiction beyond the borders of such State shall not be required under this compact unless substantially the same provisions of this article relative to powers, liabilities, losses and expenses in connection with such aid are embodied in Federal laws.

ARTICLE X

When appropriations for the support of this Commission or for the support of common services maintained by the Commission or a section thereof under the provisions of article V are necessary, the Commission or section thereof shall allocate the costs among the States affected with consideration of the amounts of forested land in those States that will receive protection from the service to be rendered and the extent of the forest-fire problem involved in each State, and shall submit its recommendations accordingly to the legislatures of the affected States.

The Commission shall submit to the governor of each State, at such time as he may request, a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of such State for presentation to the legislature thereof.

The Commission shall keep accurate books of account, showing in full its receipts and disbursements, and said books of account shall be open at any reasonable time to the inspection of such representatives of the respective signatory States as may be duly constituted for that purpose.

On or before the first day of December of each year the Commission shall submit to the respective governors of the signatory States a full and complete report of its activities for the preceding year.

ARTICLE XI

The representatives from any member State may appoint and consult with an advisory committee composed of persons interested in forest-fire protection.

The Commission may appoint and consult with an advisory committee of representatives of all affected groups, private and governmental.

ARTICLE XII

The Commission may accept any and all donations, gifts, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services from the Federal or any local government, or any agency thereof and from any person, firm, or corporation, for any of its purposes and functions under this compact, and may receive and utilize the same subject to the terms, conditions, and regulations governing such donations, gifts, and grants.

ARTICLE XIII

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to authorize or permit any member State to curtail or diminish its forest fire-fighting forces, equipment, services, or facilities, and it shall be the duty and responsibility of each member State to maintain adequate forest fire fighting forces and equipment to meet normal demands for forest fire protection within its borders.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers of any State ratifying the same to provide for the prevention, control, and extinguishment of forest fires, or to prohibit the enactment or enforcement of State laws, rules, or regulations intended to aid in such prevention, control, and extinguishment in such State.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to affect any existing or future cooperative relationship or arrangement between the

United States Forest Service and a member State or States.

ARTICLE XIV

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each State ratifying it until the legislature or the governor of such State takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until 6 months after notice thereof has been sent by the chief executive of the State desiring to withdraw to the chief executives of all States then parties to the compact.

SEC. 2. Without further submission of the compact the consent of Congress is given to any State to become a party to it in accordance with its terms.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 4535) was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 8C OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1089) to amend section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, relating to marketing agreements and orders, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue orders under such section with respect to filberts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsections (2) and (6) of section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 608c (2) and (6)), are amended by inserting "filberts, almonds," after the word "including" in the phrase "including pecans and walnuts."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "filberts," insert the word "almonds."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, relating to marketing agreements and orders, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue orders under such section with respect to filberts and almonds."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVEMENT OF POST-OFFICE FACILITIES AT LOS ANGELES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1154) to provide authorization for additional funds for the extension and improvement of post-office facilities at Los Angeles, Calif., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is a request that this bill be taken up under suspension of the rules, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES]?

There was no objection.

DECLARING WATERWAY IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., A NONNAVIGABLE STREAM

The Clerk read the bill (H. R. 3511) to declare the waterway (in which is located the Brewery Street Channel) from Brewery Street southeastward to a line running south 33 degrees 53 minutes and 36 seconds west from the south side of Chestnut Street at New Haven, Conn., a nonnavigable stream.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have someone explain the details of this bill.

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, I introduced this bill at the request of the highway commissioner of the State of Connecticut and the mayor of the city of New Haven. It will permit filling of the channel area for relocation of highway route US 1 in New Haven. At the present time this route is the most important one of our entire State highway system. It threads its way through narrow congested streets with traffic subjected to delays and hazards.

I have a letter from the highway commissioner that explains this. He says he is desirous of obtaining all necessary approvals at an early date so that they can take full advantage of any available free material from current and proposed Federal dredging projects in the New Haven harbor. To date, as a part of the harbor front highway project, 3,400,000 cubic yards of fill from the harbor dredging have been placed in an adjacent area. An additional one million cubic yards of fill material is confined to that same area. The Brewery Street channel area requires about 1,100,000 additional cubic yards of fill. If the Brewery Street channel can be closed at an early date, a substantial portion of this required yardage will be available for this area without cost.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the portion of the waterway in which is located the Brewery Street Channel in the city of New Haven, Conn., lying northwest of a line extending south 33 degrees 53 minutes 36 seconds west from a point (located north 45 degrees 15 minutes 8 seconds west; distant 286 feet from United States harbor line mark 41 on the southerly side of Waterside Park) 417 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the combined United States bulkhead and pierhead line on the upstream face of Canal Wharf as established by the Secretary of War, May 14, 1942, is hereby declared to be a nonnavigable water of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. Any project heretofore authorized by any act of Congress, insofar as such project relates to the above-described portion of the Brewery Street section of New Haven harbor, is hereby abandoned.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill calls for the expenditure of about \$157,000,000, entirely too large an amount for the Consent Calendar. I understand from the author of the bill that it is now before the Rules Committee. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 459) to authorize the payment of employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry for overtime duty performed at establishments which prepare virus, serum toxin, or analogous products for use in the treatment of domestic animals.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if some member of the committee can explain the bill?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3946) to promote the national defense and to contribute to more effective aeronautical research by authorizing professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (hereinafter referred to as the NACA) is authorized to grant to any professional employee of demonstrated ability who has served not less than 1 year in the NACA a leave or leaves of absence from his regularly designated duties for the purpose of allowing such employee to carry on graduate study or research in institutions of learning accredited as such by the laws of any State.

Sec. 2. Leaves of absence may be granted under authority of this act only for such graduate research or study as will contribute materially to the more effective functioning of the NACA.

Sec. 3. Leave or leaves of absence which may be granted to any employee under authority of this act shall not exceed a total of 1 year.

Sec. 4. Tuition and other incidental academic expenses shall be borne by the employee.

Sec. 5. Any leave of absence granted under the provisions of this act shall be without

loss of salary or compensation to the employee and shall not be deducted from any leave of absence with pay authorized by any other law. Any such employee shall make a definite statement, in writing, that he will return to and, unless involuntarily separated, will remain in the service of the NACA for a period of 6 months if the period for which he is granted such leave of absence does not exceed 12 weeks, or for a period of 1 year if the period of leave exceeds 12 weeks. Any employee who does not fulfill any such commitment shall be required to reimburse the Government for the amount of leave granted under this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 7, strike out the words "1 year" and insert in lieu thereof the words "52 weeks."

Page 2, lines 15 and 16, strike out the words "involuntarily separated" and insert in lieu thereof the following "separated for reasons beyond his control."

Page 2, line 22, after the word "of" insert the following: "compensation or salary received during the period of."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE REGULAR ARMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4449) to provide for certain adjustments on the promotion list of the Medical Service Corps of the Regular Army.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CORPS OF THE NAVY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4516) to amend section 312 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, so as to provide for the retention of certain officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Navy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, is hereby further amended by deleting in the third proviso to subsection (b) of section 312 the words "22 in the Medical Corps," and the words "and 12 in the Dental Corps"; by inserting in the said proviso after the comma following the words "Civil Engineer Corps" the words "in the Medical Corps and in the Dental Corps a number as determined necessary by the Secretary of the Navy to meet the needs of the service"; by deleting in the said subsection the words "And provided further" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Provided further"; and by adding at the end of the said subsection the following proviso: "And provided further, That until June 30, 1952, no captain of the Medical Corps or of the Dental Corps shall be subject to involuntary retirement pursuant to this subsection prior to reaching the age of 62."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Secretary of Agriculture to give the farmers a hand-out and require deductions from pay envelopes to meet part of everybody's grocery bill.

The reasons for the federation's opposition are said to be:

First, the only hope for fair income for farmers under the program would depend on Government hand-outs.

Second, the cost of the program would be staggering.

Third, the price goals are fixed so high that it would result in a certainty of continuous and rigid controls of both production and marketing.

Fourth, the result of the plan would actually be low farm prices and high food costs.

Fifth, the fair exchange concept of parity is discarded and a new and untried concept substituted for it.

Sixth, the entire farm program is thrown into the partisan political arena where it certainly does not belong.

The House Committee on Agriculture has favorably reported a bill calling for a trial run of this scheme relating to not more than three farm products to be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture. The corresponding committee of the other body, I understand, has under consideration a bill to give this program a try on hogs. In an illustration which the Secretary gave when his proposal was first made to Congress, a figure of \$19 a hundred was used as the standard price for hogs. In a prepared statement to the committee on April 25, when discussing the estimated cost of his new idea, the Secretary used \$16.50 as the support price for hogs. A drop of \$2.50 a hundred in the price of hogs during a 3-week period makes a difference of a little over half a billion dollars. To put it another way, if this plan were in effect, the hog farmers alone in 3 weeks would be entitled to get twice as much as an entire year's cost of a slum clearance and housing program for the entire Nation. I repeat these are just those who raise a single product.

The only alternative, of course, to national bankruptcy is to create absolute marketing quotas on hogs, cattle, poultry, grains, potatoes, and every other vegetable and fruit.

Under the plan every acre of the farmer's land, every head of his livestock, and every movement of the farmer and each member of his family must be regimented according to the dictates of one of the thousands of land-subczars proposed to be created to reward the faithful followers of the party line.

For this mess of pottage, the farmers in my area do not want to sell their birthright. I need hardly add that a corresponding lack of enthusiasm greets the prospect from the workers in factory and office who must foot the bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

BALANCING THE FEDERAL BUDGET

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, our \$5,000,000,000 foreign-aid program should be cut in half, and the conference report on the \$19,000,000,000 housing bill should be voted down, as the first steps toward balancing the budget and stemming the tide of the Truman depression.

The House of Representatives could consistently reject in conference the foreign-aid appropriations made earlier this year because the picture has drastically changed. Business is on the downgrade, unemployment has reached 24 percent in some parts of the United States, farm income is down. All this has brought about a greatly reduced national income, which means a falling-off of Federal revenues and an increase in the national debt.

A solvent America, in a healthy economic condition, with the foreign-aid budget reduced by 50 percent, is a greater bulwark against communism than is a nation with an unbalanced budget, unemployment and depression, with probable insolvency and chaos. Reasonable economies in our domestic program cannot be effected so long as this Congress sends billions of dollars abroad.

The greatest blow that this Congress can strike for solvency and jobs is to reduce President Truman's request for these billions and deny authorization for his program of socialism.

An increase in taxes or failure to reduce our wartime excise taxes would be but a further bid for a depression.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

RELIEF OF FLOOD SUFFERERS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to explain to the Members of the House that my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] has offered a resolution to provide funds for the relief of the flood sufferers in four or five counties of his district in eastern West Virginia. A small amount is asked, only sufficient for the relief needed in that flooded area. I have just spent 2 or 3 days in that particular section and I may say that \$25,000,000 would not replace the damage that has been done there.

I sincerely hope consideration will be given by the Members of the House to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL TREASURY

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to the Federal Treasury statement as of June 30. The Eightieth Congress on that date had a credit balance of \$2,314,782,773.40. Now the "Eighty-worst" Congress has a debit balance of \$3,494,773,865.27.

So, you see that this Eighty-worst Congress is almost \$6,000,000,000 out of line as compared with the Eightieth Congress, and the only way you are ever going to get this thing straightened out now is to get a President who means business when he says we are going to economize in the operation of Government. Then he has got to have a Congress that is going to back him up, and unless you do that, this country is going to ruin. Somebody sent me this morning a rubber dollar. That is what you are trying to do, but it will not stretch. We must cut our expenses by billions or ruin is coming to America. You can fool some of the time but you cannot fool the Nation long. Anyone who thinks you can keep up this deficit financing is just plumb crazy. It cannot be done and Congress and the President should recognize that fact at once.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PROVIDING FOR RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2988) to provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I understand a rule is being granted on this bill, therefore I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CONSOLIDATING PARKER DAM AND DAVIS DAM PROJECTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2984) to consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of effecting economies and increased efficiency in the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof and of accounting for the return of reimbursable costs, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to consolidate and administer as a single project to be known as the Parker-Davis project, Arizona-California-Nevada, the projects known as the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, and the Davis

Dam project, Arizona-Nevada: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter or affect in any way the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057), the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774), or the treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande from Fort Quitman, Tex., to the Gulf of Mexico: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter or affect in any way any right or obligation of the United States or any other party under contracts heretofore entered into by the United States.

Sec. 2. Funds heretofore appropriated for the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, and the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, shall be consolidated and shall be and remain available for the purposes for which they were appropriated.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "way", insert "the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057), the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774) or."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON RECREATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 892) to authorize the establishment of a Federal Interagency Committee on Recreation.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

BENEFITS OF ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I understand a rule on this particular bill is being considered, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

OVERTIME TO EMPLOYEES OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 459) to authorize the payment of employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry for overtime duty performed at establishments which prepare virus, serum, toxin, or analogous products for use in the treatment of domestic animals.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry employed in establishments subject to the provisions of section 157 of title 21, United States Code, for all overtime work performed at such establishments, at such rates as he may

determine, and to accept from such establishments wherein such overtime work is performed reimbursement for any sums paid out by him for such overtime work.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "overtime" and insert "overtime, night, or holiday."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

READJUSTMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS PROMOTION LIST

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4449) to provide for certain adjustments on the promotion list of the Medical Service Corps of the Regular Army.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

EXTEND BENEFITS OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3445) to repeal the provisions of the Alaska Railroad Retirement Act of June 29, 1936, as amended, and sections 91 to 107 of the Canal Zone Code and to extend the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to officers and employees to whom such provisions are applicable.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MEDAL FOR VICE PRESIDENT ALBEN W. BARKLEY

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 188) to provide for the coinage of a medal in recognition of the distinguished services of Vice President ALBEN W. BARKLEY.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, in recognition of the distinguished public service and outstanding contribution to the general welfare of ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck and presented to Vice President ALBEN W. BARKLEY a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,500 to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause duplicates in bronze of such medal to be struck and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor). The proceeds of the sale of such bronze medals shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, after the period, strike out down to and including the word "receipts" on line 7, and insert "The proceeds of the sale of such bronze medals shall be reimbursed to the appropriation then current for

the expenditure of the Bureau of the Mint chargeable for the cost of the manufacture of medals."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SISSETON-WAHPETON SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3765) to promote the rehabilitation of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of Indians and better utilization of the resources of the Sisseton Reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4948) relating to the policing of the buildings and grounds of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PETERSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, VA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4208) to add certain surplus land to Petersburg National Military Park, Va., to define the boundaries thereof, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Department of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Department of the Interior, without reimbursement, two tracts of land, comprising 206 acres, more or less, situated on either side of Siege Road adjacent to Petersburg National Military Park, Va. Upon completion of such transfer, all lands, interest in lands, and other property in Federal ownership and under the administration of the National Park Service as a part of or in conjunction with Petersburg National Military Park, in and about the city of Petersburg, Va., and comprising 1,531 acres, more or less, upon publication of the description thereof in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute the Petersburg National Military Park.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill add the following: "Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to adjust the boundary of the Petersburg National Military Park through purchase, exchange, or transfer: *Provided*, That in doing so the total area of the park will not be increased and that such changes will become effective upon publication of the description thereof in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. EATON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address by Mr. EDWARD HART.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Gazette and Bulletin, Williamsport, Pa., entitled "An Old Story."

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Samuel B. Pettengill.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD regarding a bill he is today introducing.

Mr. MOULDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by Thomas B. Young, president and general manager of the Guide Publishing Co.

Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news article.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement from the New York Times.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the chairman of the Illinois Council of the American Veterans Committee urging extension of the 52-20 law.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WELCH of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. DAVENPORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ELSTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 15

minutes today after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous to have a couple of corrections made in the RECORD. During the debate on the Navajo rehabilitation bill on Friday, the RECORD, on page 9683, quotes me as saying:

This appropriation will take care of only 25,000, and there are 24,000 Indian children without schools now.

What I said was that—

This appropriation will take care of only 13,000, and there are 24,000 Indian children of school age now.

Again, on page 9684, the RECORD quotes me as saying:

It has been stated time and time again in the committee hearings that there are facilities for 8,000 children of school age, and there are only 6,000 children. That is the record.

What I said was:

It has been stated time and again in the committee hearings that there are facilities for 8,000 children of school age. Actually, there are school facilities for only 6,000 children. That is the record.

I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding this is Consent Calendar day. In view of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Christoffel case, which held affirmatively that unless a quorum is present the committees of the House and the House are not legal tribunals, would the House now be competent to consider bills on the Consent Calendar, it being apparent a quorum is not present?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman knows, of course, that unless a point of no quorum is made, it is presumed that a quorum is always present.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman from Michigan thought that was the law until the Supreme Court held otherwise.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is following the law of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The Chair is the law?

The SPEAKER. No, the Chair did not say that.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the consent calendar.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2988) to provide for a Resident Commissioner

from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE ON RECREATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 892) to authorize the establishment of a Federal Interagency Committee on Recreation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman from Florida has a committee amendment to this bill. I wonder if he will confirm that fact?

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment limiting the new employees to not to exceed two and the appropriation to not to exceed \$15,000. I have secured the approval of both sides of the House to this amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the agencies of the Federal Government concerned with public recreation are hereby authorized to form a Federal Interagency Committee on Recreation to promote a closer coordination of their respective programs as authorized by law, to engage in joint recreational research, and to exchange and disseminate information.

With the following committee amendments.

Page 1, line 6, after the word "programs", insert "pertaining to public relation."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "law" and insert "law and."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "and to exchange and disseminate information" and insert "pertaining to those authorized programs."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PETERSON: Page 1, line 9, after the period, insert a new sentence: "It is the purpose of this act to provide for the use of regular employees of the agencies of the Federal Government concerned to be assigned to the Federal Interagency Committee on Recreation, and no more than two new employees shall be considered as authorized by this legislation, and the total appropriation shall not exceed \$15,000 per year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BENEFITS OF ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill calls for an expenditure of entirely too much money to be considered by unanimous consent. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

REHABILITATION OF SISSETON-WAHPETON INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3765) to promote the rehabilitation of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of Indians and better utilization of the resources of the Sisseton Reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

OPERATION OF A MUSEUM AT KLUKWAN, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1012) to authorize the erection and operation of a museum at Klukwan, Alaska.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

WILDLIFE ASPECTS OF THE COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5134) to promote the development in cooperation with the State of Colorado of the fish, wildlife, and recreational aspects of the Colorado-Big Thompson Federal reclamation project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand that the gentleman from Florida intends to offer an amendment to the bill?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes. I will offer an amendment in accordance with our agreement, which amendment has been submitted to both sides, and which is acceptable.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson project, in the State of Colorado, heretofore authorized for construction, operation, and maintenance in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), the Secretary of the Interior, based on estimates, evaluations, plans, and specifications submitted to him by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation, shall allocate such portion of the construction costs of said project heretofore or hereafter incurred in connection with the construction costs of such project as in the judgment and discretion of the Secretary represents the cost of such fish, wildlife, game, and recreational development of the construction and operation or maintenance of the said project; and that after such allocation or allocations of costs has or have been made by the Secretary, the amount thereof shall be nonreimbursable; and costs

so allocated shall thereafter be considered as an investment in perpetuity by the United States of America in such project for the development of the fish, wildlife, game, recreational, and natural resources involved.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, in connection with said Colorado-Big Thompson project, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas connected with said project, and to permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such facilities by others on such terms and conditions as he deems proper and in the best interests of the United States; and to construct, operate, and maintain such fish, wildlife, and game or other recreational facilities as in his judgment may be necessary or desirable. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant leases of lands or interests therein in connection with said project aforesaid, including structures or facilities thereon, in reservoir areas connected with the project, for such periods and upon such terms as he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That preference shall be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies, and licenses may be granted without monetary consideration to such agencies for the use of areas suitable for public park and recreational purposes when the Secretary of the Interior determines such action to be in the public interest. The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to public use generally at such rates and charges as may be determined by the Secretary for boating, swimming, fishing facilities, and other recreational purposes, and ready access to and exit from such water areas along the shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general public use when such use is determined by the Secretary of the Interior not to be contrary to the public interest or in conflict with the primary purpose of said project in connection with its development as an irrigation and hydroelectric project, all under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the laws for the protection of fish and game of the State of Colorado in which the project area is located.

SEC. 3. Where, in carrying out the provisions of this act, it becomes necessary to acquire any rights or property, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to negotiate for and to acquire the same for the United States by purchase and to pay therefor from any appropriated funds available for such purposes the amounts which in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior represent fair market value for any rights or property so acquired.

SEC. 4. In planning, locating, constructing, operating, and maintaining the fish, wildlife, game, and recreational facilities authorized by this act, and including the determination of the allocation of costs and benefits therefor, the Secretary of the Interior shall give due consideration to any reports, information, or other data and recommendations submitted to him by the interested State agencies; and the Secretary of the Interior shall consult, through the Governor of the State of Colorado, with such public agencies of the State as are concerned with the conservation and utilization of water resources, the protection and propagation of fish and wildlife, and the provision and improvement of recreational facilities. In the event the Secretary of the Interior, the interested State agencies, and the local interests are unable to agree on any of the major features of any plan or program proposed by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of this act, a full report thereon shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress, including the views and recommendations of the interested State agencies and local interests involved,

and the proposed works shall not be deemed authorized except upon approval by an act of the Congress.

SEC. 5. Such areas as are made available to the Secretary of the Interior for the purposes of this act under sections 2 and 3 hereof, or by any other law, proclamation, or Executive order in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson project, shall be administered directly or under cooperative agreements with any State, Federal, municipal, or local agency or agencies as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may be desirable; and, in connection therewith, the Secretary is authorized to plan joint programs and to advance funds to such agencies in connection with the execution or planning of such programs on such terms and conditions as he deems best suited to promote or develop joint programs consistent with the purposes of this act.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as now existing or hereafter amended, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect. A violation of any of such rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary shall be a misdemeanor subject to a fine of not more than \$100 or not more than 90 days in jail, or both, for each and every violation of such rules and regulations: *Provided*, That copies of such rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior hereunder shall be posted and kept posted at all times in conspicuous public places within the areas under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior affected by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Wherever in this act functions, powers, or duties are conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior, those functions, powers, or duties may be performed, exercised, or discharged by the duly authorized representatives of the Secretary or the heads of such other agencies or representatives as the Secretary may officially designate in writing; and a copy of such designation or designations shall be duly published in the Federal Register at the time of the designation or designations aforesaid.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such moneys as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, to be nonreimbursable as herein provided.

SEC. 9. This act shall be deemed a supplement to the Federal reclamation laws.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PETERSON: Page 6, line 21, after the comma, insert the following words and figures: "not to exceed \$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRECIOUS METALS EXPERIMENT STATION AT RENO, NEV.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2386) to provide for the establishment and operation of a rare and precious metals experiment station at Reno, Nev.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

with him in the army of occupation in the First World War. We were both in the same division, the Fourth Infantry Division.

In war it is the man that counts and not the machine. To have good men you must have morale. High morale is based on discipline, self-respect, and the confidence of the soldiers in their commanders and their weapons.

The qualities I have just described are the things that exemplify General Collins. Remember his nickname is "Lightning Joe" Collins. He has all the qualities of leadership. He has the drive, the moral courage to get the last ounce out of tired troops. He has that resolution and determination which enables him to stand fast when the issue hangs in balance, as in the dark days of the December bulge in Belgium. In those days he radiated confidence when the Germans were 6 miles from the Meuse.

General Collins creates an infective atmosphere all about him. He radiates an offensive spirit with all he comes in contact.

The right to command is not transmitted merely by orders, it is the fruits of labor and the price of courage.

History has its own way of determining where greatness truly lies and it takes its own time to place its stamp of approval. But, I predict that history will place and rank J. Lawton Collins as one of our great Chiefs of Staff.

To my colleagues and people of America, I want to tell you that in my own humble opinion, your Army is in highly competent hands.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

FLOOD CONTROL, LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to express the hope that the Rules Committee will grant a rule during the next few days for this year's river and harbor and flood-control bill so that it may come to a vote in the House in time to make possible its adoption by both the House and Senate prior to adjournment.

Among items in this bill are three authorizing flood-control protective works which have been recommended by the Army engineers for the lower Columbia River Valley. These are all in the area which last year suffered a disastrous flood that took a score of lives and caused property damage estimated at \$102,000,000.

The total cost of all three of these proposed flood-protective projects is substantially less than the damage done by last year's one flood.

These protective works are urgently needed to protect the lives and property of the 600,000 citizens of Oregon and Washington who live in the lower Columbia River Valley. Any delay in building these projects may result in these

people becoming the victims of another flood disaster.

Also, in this bill is an authorization for the construction of a flood-control and power dam at Albine Falls, Idaho, which is an important link in developing an adequate power supply on the Columbia. Any delay in starting work on the Albine Falls Dam will prolong the severe power shortage from which residents of the Pacific Northwest are suffering.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include an editorial from the Columbus Evening Dispatch entitled "Tables Turned," and in the other an editorial from the Washington Star of August 14 entitled "Comment or No Comment."

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Canby Herald of Canby, Oreg.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of our Territorial resources and include therein a statement by Governor Gruening, of Alaska.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

OUR SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRY

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague from Michigan for his remarks on rubber the other day. We must not forget that the United States, in peace and war, depends on rubber more than on almost any other commodity. Our crops are produced with rubber-tired farm implements; they are moved to market by truck; industry must have rubber belting, hose, and move much of its raw material and finished goods by truck. The health of the Nation requires rubber goods and the mobility of our armed forces, on land, in the air and on the sea, require hundreds of thousands of tons of rubber products.

We built a tremendous synthetic rubber producing industry in World War II. I have seen many of the plants. They represent the best engineering and chemical developments of the Nation, but synthetic rubber, even with all the improvements that have been developed to date, and this includes the so-called cold-rubber, does not do the whole job, we must have natural rubber for about 25 percent of the goods we make. So, I agree with my colleague that we must get along with the stock-piling of natural

rubber, particularly now that it is available at reasonable prices and especially, because 95 percent of the natural rubber in the world comes from half way around the globe and from areas that might become dominated by communistic influences.

The Rubber Act of 1948 provided that the wartime patent pooling be dissolved. The administration has been mighty slow in carrying out this mandate, but I am told that any day now the patent-pooling arrangements may be terminated. They should be. Private competitive research is the best incentive I know of.

Naturally, I believe in free, competitive industry and I want to see the synthetic rubber-producing industry which was built and operated by the Government during the last war, transferred to private hands on a fair and equitable basis as soon after new rubber legislation is enacted as possible. But we have got to be sure that this synthetic rubber-producing industry remains a going concern, not necessarily in anything like the total volume we built during the war, but large enough so that there will be continuing research and development by which we will find better rubbers, and so that if this country is ever faced again with an emergency, which requires full operation, we can get producing plants out of stand-by and into operation in a matter of a few months, not in a year.

At the moment, average grades of natural rubber are selling 3 to 4 cents below the price of our synthetic rubbers, and mind you, the Government is not making a big profit of the synthetic rubber business but it is not subsidizing it either. I do not like controls on industry, but sometimes you have to have things you do not like because other important matters require them. In this case, we probably have to have controlled use of synthetic rubber because we have got to keep the industry going. I am told that that the amount of synthetic rubber required to be used has been decreased from time to time and with natural rubber 3 or 4 cents below synthetic, I understand the voluntary use is falling sharply right now. There is no reason it should not. A consumer, particularly in a buyers' market, must use the lowest cost adequate raw material in order to serve the public and not force them to pay more than necessary for the rubber goods that they buy. I understand voluntary consumption has been falling about 4 percent per quarter for the past 9 months or more but that, because natural rubber recently has been as much as 3 to 4 cents below synthetic, I understand that preliminary figures for July compared to June indicate a sharply accelerated reduction in voluntary use of GR-S.

The foreign press has blatantly criticized our continued use of synthetic rubber, but remember, we are using as much natural rubber today as we did before the war. Another point is, world stocks of natural rubber are now less than 6 months of the going rate of consumption and are 100,000 tons lower than they were 10 months ago. Certainly it cannot truthfully be said that our planned synthetic rubber consumption is a major

factor in depressing price of natural rubber when stocks have declined 13 percent in 10 months.

Mr. Speaker, I maintain that it would be disastrous, at this time, to consider suspension or removal of controls requiring that some synthetic rubber be consumed. In my opinion, if that were done, and if supplies of natural rubber were ample, our synthetic rubber production and consumption 6 months from now would be negligible for all but certain special rubbers which have definitely proven themselves better than natural rubber in certain products, such as fuel dispensing hose. I maintain that we must require that some synthetic rubber be used, but that the amount be no more than specified in the Rubber Act of 1948, unless our national security viewed internally and on the basis of world economy, both political and social, requires a higher figure.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article from the Post-Intelligencer, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$195.50.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Government Operations of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments may sit during debate in proceedings under suspension of the rules today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks and include an extract from the report of the other body on the civil functions appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

APPLICATION OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT AND CLAYTON ACT TO CERTAIN PRICE PRACTICES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (S. 1008) to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices, with amendments of the House thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the first bill on the calendar (H. R. 2988) to provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill requires the expenditure of approximately \$11,000,000, which is entirely too much to be considered on the Consent Calendar. I am also advised that it is now before the Rules Committee.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MUSEUM AT KLUKWAN, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1012) to authorize the erection and operation of a museum at Klukwan, Alaska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A RARE AND PRECIOUS METALS EXPERIMENT STATION AT RENO, NEV.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2386) to provide for the establishment and operation of a rare and precious metals experiment station at Reno, Nev.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill is not in accord with the program of the President. I therefore ask unani-

mous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PRACTITIONERS BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4446) to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

REPEALING INDIAN LIQUOR LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3232) to repeal certain acts of Congress, known as Indian liquor laws, in certain parts of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICH, Mr. TRIMBLE and Mr. SCRIVNER objected, and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT FORT LOGAN, COLO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4548) to provide for the utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Department owned military real property at Fort Logan, Colo.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMENDING ROAD ACT OF MAY 26, 1928, AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR ROADS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5232) to amend the Road Act of May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 750), authorizing appropriations for roads on Indian reservations.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 750), an act to authorize an appropriation for roads on Indian reservations, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That appropriations are hereby authorized, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for material, equipment, supervision and engineering, and the employment of Indian labor, in the survey, improvement, construction, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads and bridges, and roads and bridges to provide access to Indian reservations and Indian lands, including lands held by the Government for the benefit of the Indians: *Provided*, That moneys appropriated under this authority shall be expended only for projects not eligible for other Government aid under the Federal Highway Act and for which no other appropriation is available.

"Sec. 2. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with any State or Territory or political subdivision thereof having legal authority so to do for the construction or maintenance of roads and bridges, and may expend under such contract or contracts

der which I have for today be vacated and that the same be transferred to Thursday of this week.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the gentleman is granted. There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there has been a rumor that Members of the House would like to finish their work and go home. I do not know whether there is any foundation for that rumor. But I do believe from the bottom of my heart that if the Republicans will follow the lead of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and tell the administration what it is doing and what it is trying to do to the people of America, and to our form of government, we will not only get an early adjournment but we will actually be kicked out of Washington without delay.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the first bill on the calendar, H. R. 2988, to provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

BENEFITS FOR RETIRED CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill calls for an appropriation of approximately \$147,000,000, and it is entirely too large an amount to be considered on the Consent Calendar. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MUSEUM AT KLUKWAN, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1012) to authorize the erection and operation of a museum at Klukwan, Alaska.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD]?

There was no objection.

PRECIOUS METALS EXPERIMENT STATION, RENO, NEV.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2386) to provide for the establishment and operation of a rare and precious metals experiment station at Reno, Nev.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PRACTITIONERS BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4446) to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM]?

There was no objection.

MILITARY REAL PROPERTY, FORT LOGAN, COLO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4548) to provide for the utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Department-owned military real property at Fort Logan, Colo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC AIRPORTS IN NATIONAL PARKS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1283) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in, or in close proximity to, national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER]?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4239) to amend section 6 of the Federal Airport Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL LABOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5557) to provide for coordination of arrangements for the employment of agricultural workers, admitted for temporary agricultural employment from foreign countries in the Western Hemisphere, to assure that the migration of such workers will be limited to the minimum numbers required to meet domestic labor shortages, and for other purposes.

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5368) to authorize the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to participate in the transfer of certain real property or interests therein, and for other purposes.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

SHORT TITLE

That this act, divided into titles and sections according to the following table of contents, may be cited as the "National Military Establishment Lands Act of 1949".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title I—Navy Easements

- Sec. 101. (a) City of New York (New York Naval Shipyard).
- (b) Southern Counties Gas Co. of California (Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Calif.).
- (c) Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corp. (Cherry Point, N. C.).
- (d) State of Missouri (Lambert Field, Mo.).
- (e) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. (Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Calif.).
- (f) Virginia Electric & Power Co. (Marine Corps Barracks, Quantico, Va.).
- (g) Johnson County, Kans. (naval air station, Olathe, Kans.).
- (h) State of California (naval auxiliary air station, Miramar, Calif.).
- (i) State of Oregon (naval air station, Tillamook, Oreg.).

(j) County Sanitation District No. 2, Los Angeles County, Calif. (naval fuel annex, San Pedro, Calif.).

(k) City of Warren, Ohio (Trumbull County, Ohio).

(l) Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc. (naval ammunition depot, Crane, Ind.).

Title II—Army Easement

Sec. 201. San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway Co. (Fort Emory Military Reservation, Calif.).

Title III—Miscellaneous Land Transfers

Sec. 301. Navy Department (Plancor 226-A1, Maspeth Annex, New York Naval Shipyard—Reconstruction Finance Corporation).

Sec. 302. Navy Department (Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.—Veterans' Administration).

Sec. 303. Luz, Maria, and Raquel Porrata Doria (Ceiba, Puerto Rico—Navy).

Sec. 304. Navy Department (Plancor 1931, Industrial Plant Facilities, St. Paul, Minn.—War Assets Administration).

Sec. 305. State of Kentucky (Hardin and Jefferson Counties, Ky.—Army).

Sec. 306. Department of the Army (Denver Medical Depot—Veterans' Administration).

Sec. 307. Department of the Air Force (Camp Phillips Military Reservation, Kans.—Veterans' Administration).

Sec. 308. Navy Department (Oahu Cemetery Association, Hawaii).

Title I—NAVY EASEMENTS

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to grant, under such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, a perpetual easement, in the lands or portions thereof hereinafter mentioned (metes and bounds description of which are on file in the Navy Department, to—

(a) The city of New York for public-highway purposes in, over, and across a parcel of land containing twenty-nine one-hundredths acre, more or less, lying between the New York Naval Shipyard, Hudson Avenue and York Street in the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York.

(b) The Southern Counties Gas Co., of California, in, over, and across a parcel of land five feet in width within Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif., for purposes of laying and constructing a 12½-inch gas pipe line for transporting and conveying natural gas only and for purposes of maintaining, repairing, operating, using, replacing, and removing said line.

(c) The Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corp., of North Carolina, in, over, and across three segments of land at the United States Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C., containing seventy-nine one-hundredths, one and sixty-seven one-hundredths, and nineteen one-hundredths acres, respectively, for purposes of constructing, maintaining, operating, and repairing electric transmission lines, including the necessary poles and fixtures.

(d) The State of Missouri for public-highway purposes in, over, and across two parcels of land situated within the boundaries of the United States naval air station, Lambert Field, St. Louis County, Mo., one of said parcels being south of and contiguous to Natural Bridge Road, and the other north of and contiguous to said Natural Bridge Road, each containing four-hundred-twenty-two one-thousandths, and two and forty-nine one-thousandths acres, respectively: *Provided*, That said grant shall contain an express reservation on behalf of the United States that the rights granted will not interfere with the operation and maintenance of existing utility and drainage lines or the pedestrian underpass serving said naval air station or with that portion of the station's reservoir located on said lands: *Provided further*, That said grant shall be made subject to the rights of the city of St. Louis as

reserved in its deed to the United States dated February 24, 1941.

(e) The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. for purposes of constructing, maintaining, operating, and repairing telephone and signal lines and appurtenances in, over, and across the right-of-way area at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif., now occupied by said company for such purposes under a revocable permit from the Navy Department, in exchange for the grant of a perpetual easement by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. to the United States for purposes of constructing, maintaining, operating, and repairing an access road, including a viaduct or overpass over the said company's railroad tracks, within a right-of-way area at Camp Joseph H. Pendleton now occupied by the Navy Department under a permit from the said company.

(f) The Virginia Electric & Power Co. for purposes of constructing, maintaining, operating, and repairing electric transmission lines, including poles, cables, and other fixtures necessary or convenient for the transmission of electric current, in, over, and across a parcel of land one hundred feet in width, more or less, within the boundaries of the United States Marine Corps Barracks, Quantico, Va., in exchange for the conveyance to the United States by the said company of all of its right, title, and interest in and to the right-of-way area within the boundaries of the said Marine Corps barracks heretofore occupied by the said company but which was vacated by the said company in order to relocate its facilities to meet Navy Department requirements.

(g) Johnson County, Kans., for public-highway purposes in, over, and across a parcel of land ten feet in width and one thousand three hundred twenty-five and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet in length, lying within and along the westerly side of flying field No. 2, United States Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kans.

(h) The State of California for public highway purposes in, over, and across a strip of land two hundred feet in width for the southerly twenty-one thousand two hundred twenty-four and seventy-five one-hundredths feet of its length and of varying width for the northerly one thousand feet, more or less, of its length, containing one hundred three and seven-tenths acres, more or less, at the United States Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Miramar, San Diego County, Calif.

(i) The State of Oregon or its agency, the highway commission of said State, for public highway purposes in, over, and across a strip of land forty feet in width running along the westerly boundary of the United States Naval Air Station, Tillamook, Ore.

(j) County Sanitation District Numbered 2 of Los Angeles County, Calif., for sewer purposes, including the right to lay, construct, maintain, reconstruct, use, and operate a sewer line in, over, and across a twenty-foot strip of land within the United States Naval Fuel Annex, San Pedro, Calif.: *Provided*, That in addition to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy may deem proper, the grant shall provide that the said sewer line shall be at a depth of not less than seventy feet below the surface of the ground and that there shall be no outlets to the surface within the limits of the said naval fuel annex.

(k) The city of Warren, Ohio, for sewer purposes, including the right to lay, construct, maintain, reconstruct, use, and operate a sewer line in, over, and across a ten-foot strip of land located in the city of Warren, county of Trumbull, Ohio.

(l) The Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc., for the construction, operation, patrolling, and maintenance of a one-hundred-thirty-two-kilovolt transmission line, including towers, wires, poles, anchors, guys, and fixtures, in, over, and across a strip of

land one hundred feet wide and thirty-five thousand one hundred and ninety and two-tenths feet long at the United States Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Ind., containing eighty and eight-tenths acres of land, more or less: *Provided*, That in addition to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Navy may deem proper, the grant shall require payment by the grantee to the United States of a sum equal to the market value of the easement herein authorized.

TITLE II—ARMY EASEMENT

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to grant, under such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, a perpetual easement to the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway Co., for railroad right-of-way purposes in, over, and across a strip of land comprising eight and forty-one one-hundredths acres, more or less, located near San Diego Bay and the northeasterly boundary of Fort Emory Military Reservation, Calif., in exchange for the relinquishment, to the United States, of all the said company's interest (including a right-of-way easement for railroad purposes), in a parcel of land comprising four hundred twelve and fourteen one-hundredths acres and forming a part of the Fort Emory Military Reservation, Calif., metes and bounds description of which parcels are on file in the Department of the Army.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS LAND TRANSFERS

SEC. 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all right, title, and interest of Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the real property situated at 47-01 Grand Avenue, Maspeth, Long Island, N. Y., referred to as "Plancor 226-A1" and known as the Maspeth Annex, New York Naval Shipyard, containing approximately one hundred acres of land together with all improvements thereon, which was acquired by Defense Plant Corporation in accordance with authority contained in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (15 U. S. C. 601-617), shall be transferred by Reconstruction Finance Corporation (or by War Assets Administration if such property has been declared surplus), to the Navy Department, without exchange of funds.

SEC. 302. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Surplus Property Act, 1944, as amended, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to transfer to the Navy Department, without exchange of funds, all of the lands at the naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois, which the Navy Department now occupies under revocable permit from the Veterans' Administration, except the portion thereof which lies between the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad and Morrow Avenue, together with all improvements thereon; the specific area hereby authorized to be transferred comprising a parcel lying between the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad and Sheridan Road and a parcel lying north of Morrow Avenue.

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey to Luz, Maria, and Raquel Porrata Doria a parcel of land, containing one and fifty-six one-hundredths acres, more or less, located in the municipality of Ceiba, Puerto Rico, metes and bounds description of which are on file in the Navy Department, said conveyance being hereby authorized in conformity with the election of said Luz, Maria, and Raquel Porrata Doria, under an alternative award of the court in condemnation proceedings pending in the United States District Court for Puerto Rico, to accept the conveyance of said parcel together with the payment of \$5,000 as just compensation for their lands taken by the United States in said proceedings.

SEC. 304. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all right, title, and interest of War Assets Administration in the real property situated at 1902 West Minnehaha Ave-

required, since the supply of natural rubber is not likely to be sufficient to meet world market demand. This possibility, however, is not an adequately dependable base for national security planning.

I believe that, at the present time, at least one-quarter of total consumption of GR-S and natural rubber, and not less than 200,000 long tons annually, should be GR-S. However, the needed level of production and consumption may change over the next few years with changes in world conditions. Therefore, the President should be given the authority to establish from time to time the minimum level of production and consumption necessary to the national security.

The present technological position of general-purpose synthetic rubber is such that it probably could not compete for bulk uses with natural rubber offered at significantly lower prices. There is thus no adequate assurance that the demand for GR-S either because of the possible shortage of natural rubber or because of its technological qualities, will be sufficient to insure production and consumption at levels necessary for national security. The President should, therefore, have authority to require the use of GR-S in certain products to the extent necessary to assure such production and consumption.

The minimum level of production and consumption should not be higher than the national security requires, for if it were, it would unduly prevent consumers in this country from realizing the benefits of market competition, and interfere with our objectives of expanding world trade and world prosperity.

It is my earnest hope that controls on consumption of GR-S may be reduced or suspended over the next few years, as technological improvements result in increasing quantities of general-purpose synthetic rubber being consumed without Government support. This development should be stimulated by the disposal of the Government's plants to private owners.

The President should be authorized to dispose of the synthetic rubber facilities to private owners, under conditions which will protect the national security and promote effective competition.

The disposal of these plants while promoting effective competition will present many difficult problems. The plants are large and involve large-scale operations. Furthermore, only a few plants are required to meet the probable demand for both required and anticipated voluntary consumption of synthetic rubber. The legislation authorizing disposal should take account of these facts, and provide specific standards designed to assure that the disposal program will actively promote effective competition and avoid monopolistic concentration.

A special problem will arise when general-purpose synthetic rubber plants are privately owned, if the Government continues to require the use of synthetic rubber in certain products. In this situation, the Government must see that synthetic rubber is made available on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to

those required to use it. Such Government intervention in the normal buyer-seller relationship will present difficult practical problems for both industry and Government. Development of a vigorous private synthetic rubber industry, however, may soon result in adequate consumption of synthetic rubber to permit removal of Government regulation.

I believe that the policies outlined in this message and the detailed recommendations contained in the accompanying report provide a sound program for action. For this reason, the legislation establishing these policies can be of relatively long duration. Furthermore, a firmly established legislative framework is highly desirable if disposal of the Government's synthetic rubber plants is to be successful. I recommend the adoption of legislation of 10 years' duration in order to provide adequate protection of the national security and to contribute to the development of a vigorous, competitive, and privately owned synthetic-rubber industry in the United States.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1950.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 2988, to provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

ERECTION AND OPERATION OF A MUSEUM AT KLUKWAN, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1012) to authorize the erection and operation of a museum at Klukwan, Alaska.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PRACTITIONERS BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4446) to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT FORT LOGAN, COLO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4548) to provide for the utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Department owned military real property at Fort Logan, Colo.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC AIRPORTS SERVING NATIONAL PARKS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, AND NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1283) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in, or in close proximity to, national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL LABOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5557) to provide for coordination of arrangements for the employment of agricultural workers, admitted for temporary agricultural employment from foreign countries in the Western Hemisphere, to assure that the migration of such workers will be limited to the minimum numbers required to meet domestic labor shortages, and for other purposes.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

FOREST RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2419) relating to the disposition of moneys received from the national forests.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5965) to provide for the construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals, and for other purposes.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN PARTS OF ALASKA BY WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1282) to authorize grants under the Federal Airport Act for minor projects at major airports, and for other purposes.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

ALASKA AIRPORTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2436) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of public airports in the Territory of Alaska."

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Cong., June 22, 1944).

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. That completes the list of the eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THREE HUNDRED MILLION ADDITIONAL REVENUE FROM IMPORTED OIL

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which should raise approximately \$300,000,000 a year from a relatively untaxed source, to wit, foreign crude oil imports and derivatives thereof. Furthermore, such a measure would furnish some sorely needed protection to American labor and American industry. Why should we permit comparatively untaxed, unregulated foreign industry and labor to destroy heavily taxed, heavily regulated domestic labor and industry? Not only is the American petro-

leum industry being crowded out of world markets but we are permitting world markets to move into this country and displace a domestic production of which this country produces and can continue to produce a great surplus. This is not good business or good economics and is not in the public interest.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I have today introduced is as follows:

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code by increasing the excise tax on imported crude petroleum and crude petroleum derivatives

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress, in view of the essentiality of petroleum and derivatives thereof to the welfare and security of the Nation, to encourage the development and maintenance of sources of petroleum within the United States in order to prevent a dangerous and unnecessary dependence by the United States upon foreign sources for supplies of petroleum. It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that imported petroleum and derivatives thereof should not be permitted to destroy domestic industry or displace domestic labor, and further should be required to make a fair and equitable contribution to Federal revenues.

SEC. 2. To carry out the policy of this act section 3422 (53 Stat. 414) of the Internal Revenue Code hereby is amended to provide import taxes on petroleum and derivatives as follows:

"Crude petroleum and all liquid derivatives of crude petroleum, except lubricating oil, 2½ cents per gallon; lubricating oil, 4 cents per gallon; paraffin and other petroleum wax products, 1 cent per pound."

SEC. 3. For the purposes of administering section 3420 and section 3422 of the Internal Revenue Code imports of petroleum and derivatives thereof shall include imported petroleum and derivatives thereof for supplies for vessels at United States ports, but shall exclude petroleum and derivatives thereof imported for manufacture and reexport.

SEC. 4. The import taxes established by this act shall apply notwithstanding any action heretofore taken pursuant to the authority of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and shall not be subject to increase or decrease or modification in any matter whatever under the authority of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or any other law.

Imports of foreign oil into the United States are now averaging approximately 750,000 barrels daily. Practically all of this is either, first, crude oil; or, second, residual fuel oil. About two-thirds of the total is crude oil and about one-third is residual fuel oil. Imports of other petroleum products such as gasoline, kerosene, and home heating oils are insignificant and do not today present a problem. The bill I have introduced, therefore, is directed mainly at crude oil and residual fuel oil which are causing the present injury being suffered by the domestic industry.

In 1932 Congress established a tax on crude oil and residual fuel oil of 21 cents a barrel. Under the trade agreements with Venezuela in 1939 and Mexico in 1943 this tax was reduced to one-half of its original amount or 10½ cents per gallon. It is generally recognized that a tax of 10½ cents a barrel on crude oil and residual fuel oil is ineffective in placing imports on a competitive basis with the domestic industry and it is insufficient to prevent foreign oil from taking over the home markets as has been occurring during the past few years.

To place foreign oil on a basis that will prevent it from further displacement of American labor, from further absorption of the home markets and from further destruction of the domestic industry, will require a substantial increase in the existing taxes. I am, therefore, proposing that a tax of 2½ cents per gallon or \$1.05 per barrel be established on both crude oil and residual fuel oil.

The tax established by Congress in 1932 on gasoline and other motor fuels was 2½ cents per gallon, on lubricating oil, 4 cents per gallon; and on paraffin and wax products, 1 cent per pound. Under the trade-agreements program all of these taxes have been reduced by 50 percent. I am proposing that these taxes, which were intended by Congress to be outside the purview of the trade-agreements program, be restored to their original amounts.

The legislative history of the Trade Agreements Act shows it was the understanding and the intent of Congress when it provided Executive authority in 1934 to negotiate trade agreements that the excise taxes on oil, coal, copper, and lumber were not to be the subject of negotiations with foreign countries. These excise taxes differ from a tariff or customs duty and were given special treatment because the excise taxes, as a part of the revenue law, are reviewed periodically by Congress. The record clearly shows that Congress intended to retain full control over these excise taxes. The Ways and Means Committee of the Seventy-third Congress in its report on the pending trade agreements bill said:

In order that the necessary reciprocity may be accorded, the President is empowered to promise that existing duties which affect imported goods will not be increased during the term of any particular agreement. It should be carefully noted, however, that the President is given no right to reduce or increase any excise duty. His power of reduction of duties is limited to those which are in fact customs duties.

The Senate Committee on Finance adopted the Ways and Means Committee report, including the above language.

In addition, Senator Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, on May 17, 1934, in presenting the bill to the Senate called specific attention to excise taxes and their position with respect to the trade agreements authority, saying:

It was the intent of those who framed the legislation, and of the House in passing the bill, that they would be frozen; in other words they might not be modified. * * * They cannot be increased and they cannot be lowered.

This intent and understanding on the part of Congress was further evidenced a few years later when in 1939 it was proposed that the excise tax on copper would be the subject of negotiation in an agreement with Chile. At that time Senators HAYDEN and ASHURST, of Arizona, filed a brief with the State Department in protest of the proposed consideration to reduce the excise tax on copper. They said, in referring to the excise taxes:

For the executive branch of the Government to reduce them, by negotiation with a foreign government, would constitute a serious and substantial breach of faith with the Congress.

willing to place orders with the Waltham Watch Co., but the orders were not asked for by the administration. We must preserve our watch industries, as they will be needed in the next war. Mr. Speaker, these precision workers are needed in manufacturing the atomic bombs and other bombs. It is most vital to our country to keep the Elgin Watch Co. and the Hamilton Watch Co., as well as the Waltham Watch Co. The tremendous Swiss competition is also very dangerous to them. They are most vital to our national defense, and this ruinous competition will put them, too, out of business.

(Mr. SANBORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.)

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2988) to provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEANE, and BYRNES of Wisconsin objected.

AMENDMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I understand this measure is now pending before the Rules Committee. I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MUSEUM AT KLUKWAN, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2012) to authorize the erection and operation of a museum at Klukwan, Alaska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

PRACTITIONERS BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4446) to protect the public with respect to practitioners before administrative agencies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. TRIMBLE, GROSS, and CUNNINGHAM objected.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT FORT LOGAN, COLO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4548) to provide for the utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Department-owned military real property at Fort Logan, Colo.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC AIRPORTS SERVING NATIONAL PARKS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, AND NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1283) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in, or in close proximity to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has been passed over without prejudice at the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER]. The gentleman from Kansas is ill today and unable to be present; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL LABOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5557) to provide for coordination of arrangements for the employment of agricultural workers, admitted for temporary agricultural employment from foreign countries in the Western Hemisphere, to assure that the migration of such workers will be limited to the minimum numbers required to meet domestic labor shortages, and for other purposes.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. SUTTON, GRANGER, and BIEMILLER objected.

FOREST RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2419) relating to the disposition of moneys received from the national forests.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. BYRNES of Wisconsin and WHITE of Idaho objected.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5065) to provide for the construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals, and for other purposes.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN PARTS OF ALASKA BY WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ALASKA AIRPORTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2436) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of public airports in the Territory of Alaska."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EDUCATION OR TRAINING OF VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Cong., June 22, 1944).

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING A CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4499) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

Mr. REDDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Public Lands which reported out this bill is now considering a substitute bill for the legislation proposed by this bill; consequently, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING CERTAIN VETERANS' BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6561) to extend certain veterans' benefits to or

on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

AMEND WORLD WAR VETERANS' ACT, 1924

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6562) to amend the Veterans' Regulations to provide additional compensation for the loss or loss of the use of a creative organ.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(k) If the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of a creative organ, or one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of compensation provided in part I, paragraph II, subparagraphs (a) to (j), shall be increased by \$42 per month; and in the event of anatomical loss or loss of use of a creative organ, or one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, in addition to the requirements for any of the rates specified in subparagraphs (l) to (n), inclusive, of part I, paragraph II, the rate of compensation shall be increased by \$42 per month for each such loss or loss of use, but in no event to exceed \$360 per month."

Sec. 2. The last paragraph of section 202 (3) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 473), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"There shall be paid to any person who suffered the loss of the use of a creative organ or one or more feet or hands as the result of an injury received in the active service in line of duty between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, compensation of \$42 per month, tion", insert "therefor shall be \$42 per month which may be payable under this Act: *Provided, however,* That if such injury was incurred while the veteran was serving with the United States military forces in Russia, the dates herein stated shall extend from April 6, 1917, to April 1, 1920."

Sec. 3. This act shall be effective from the first day of the second calendar month following the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, after the word "compensation", insert "therefor shall be \$42 per month independent of any other compensation."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "shall be increased by \$42 per month."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Veterans Regulations and the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, to provide additional compensation for the loss or loss of the use of a creative organ."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1917

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4684) to amend subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917 and subsection (a) of section 338 of the Nationality Act of 1940.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. WALTER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I object, Mr. Speaker.

REPEAL CERTAIN AUTHORITY AT FORT MONROE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4316) to repeal the authority to assess owners of nonmilitary buildings situated within the limits of the Fort Monroe Military Reservation, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have a member of the committee explain this bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by the late distinguished Member from Virginia, Mr. Bland, with a unanimous report by the Committee on Armed Services. It has to do with the repealing of the authority to assess certain owners of nonmilitary buildings situated within the limits of the Fort Monroe Military Reservation. It was submitted to the House by the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] who is absent today on account of illness. If the gentleman wants the full details of the bill, he can find them in a very able report which was prepared by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, my purpose in reserving the right to object was to have some member of the committee emphasize in the RECORD the fact that this bill is another illustration of the outstanding character of service rendered for so many years by our late colleague from Virginia, Mr. Bland. I am acquainted with the purposes of the bill, which are good, but I felt that this colloquy should appear in the RECORD in order to again convey to the people of the district that our late colleague so ably represented for so many years the fact that even in his serious illness, in his last days, when he was undergoing the effects of his serious illness, that he was carrying on his public service ably and courageously. The passage of this bill would be, in a sense, probably the final monument of the great work done by our late colleague.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Can the gentleman tell us whether or not the Committee on Armed Services approved this bill unanimously?

Mr. VINSON. I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that bills sent from the Committee on Armed Services to the Consent Calendar are unanimously approved by that committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, effective July 1, 1948—

(a) That paragraph headed "Sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va.," of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for fortifications and other words of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1894 (28 Stat. 213), as amended, is amended by striking out the following: "and the Secretary of War is hereby further authorized to assess upon vessels using the wharf at Fort Monroe, Va., one-half of the actual cost of repairs rendered necessary by the ordinary wear and tear of said wharf, and any damage done to said wharf by any vessel shall be paid for by the owner or owners of said vessel; and he is also authorized and directed from time to time to cause to be assessed upon and collected from the owners of nonmilitary buildings situated within the limits of the Fort Monroe Military Reservation, and from individuals or corporations engaged in business thereat, other than water-navigation companies, one-half of such sum or sums of money as he may deem just, reasonable, and necessary for expenditure upon the repair and operation of, such roads, pavements, streets, lights, sewerage, and general police, as in the opinion of the Secretary of War should be constructed and maintained in order to protect the interest of the United States and the interests, health, and general welfare of the said nonmilitary interests now established or that may hereafter be established at Fort Monroe: *Provided further,* That all funds collected as above provided, or that may be received from other incidental sources from and after this date, be, and are hereby, made special contingent funds, to be collected and expended for the above purposes in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, who will render annually to Congress a detailed account of all receipts and expenditures."

(b) The Secretary of War is hereby empowered to authorize and regulate the activities of the nonmilitary interests on the Fort Monroe Military Reservation in accordance with the law, and rules and regulations prescribed by him, relating to similar nonmilitary interests on other military reservations.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "1948" and insert "1950."

Page 3, line 3, strike out "War" and insert "the Army."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATENT OFFICE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2328) to increase the number of examiners in chief in the Patent Office, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 476 of the Revised Statutes (United States Code, title 35, sec. 2) be amended to read as follows:

"There shall be in the Patent Office a Commissioner of Patents, two assistant commissioners, and 12 examiners in chief, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The assistant commissioners shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of commissioner as may be assigned to them, respec-

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the *RECORD* and include an article.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the *RECORD* and include an editorial from the New York Times.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to, this measure has been on the Consent Calendar since June of 1949. It would require the expenditure of a greater sum of money than we normally allow in a bill on the Consent Calendar. It is a measure, however, which if it came to the floor under a rule or under suspension of the rules would receive overwhelming support. It has been on the Consent Calendar long enough for every Member to be fully informed of its contents.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

MUSEUM AT KLUKWAN, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2012) to authorize the erection and operation of a museum at Klukwan, Alaska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin objected.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, FORT LOGAN, COLO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4548) to provide for the utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Department owned military real property at Fort Logan, Colo.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the chairman of the committee is here. I had some correspondence with him with regard to amendments and the substitution of a bill in this instance.

Mr. PETERSON. Yes; the committee has met and has agreed to an amendment which will make the House bill conform to the Senate bill, which has already been passed, to reduce the acreage from 640 to 160. This reduces the cost materially. The land is already owned by the Government.

When the House bill passes, it is our intention to ask that a similar Senate bill be substituted.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That when the Secretary of the Army determines that there is need for an additional cemetery or cemeteries for the burial of members of the armed forces of the United States dying in the service or former members whose last discharge therefrom was honorable and certain other persons as provided for by law, he is authorized to utilize such of the federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army at Fort Logan, Colo., as are not needed for military purposes for the establishment thereon of a national cemetery.

SEC. 2. Upon the selection by the Secretary of the Army of any lands, as provided in section 1 hereof, he is authorized and directed to establish thereon a national cemetery and to provide for the care and maintenance of such cemetery. No national cemetery established pursuant to this act shall have an area in excess of 640 acres.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary for the administration of this act.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ASPINALL: On page 2, line 8, strike out "640" and insert "160."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2364) to provide for the utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Department owned military real property at Fort Logan, Colo., which is identical with the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That when the Secretary of the Army determines that there is need for an additional cemetery or cemeteries for the burial of members of the armed forces of the United States dying in the service or former members whose last discharge therefrom was honorable and certain other persons as provided for by law, he is authorized to utilize such of the federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army at Fort Logan, Colo., as are not needed for military purposes for the establishment thereon of a national cemetery.

SEC. 2. Upon the selection by the Secretary of the Army of any lands, as provided in section 1 hereof, he is authorized and directed to establish thereon a national cemetery and to provide for the care and maintenance of such cemetery. No national cemetery established pursuant to this act shall have an area in excess of 160 acres.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary for the administration of this act.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent the proceedings whereby the bill (H. R. 4548) to provide for the utilization as a national cemetery of surplus Army Department owned military real property at Fort Logan, Colo., was passed were vacated, and that bill was laid on the table.

PUBLIC AIRPORTS SERVING NATIONAL PARKS, NATIONAL MONUMENTS, AND NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1283) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in, or in close proximity to, national parks, monuments, and recreation areas, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

FOREST RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2419) relating to the disposition of moneys received from the national forests.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been on the Consent Calendar since away back in midsession last year. If we can ever get a roll call on the bill it will pass; there is no question in anyone's mind about that. If there is going to be continuous objection to it, being a new Member of Congress I do not know how to get the bill on the floor of the House.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I feel about the bill as the gentleman does, but the whole trouble is it should not have been placed on the Consent Calendar in the first place. But that is not the gentleman's fault or the fault of Members of the objector's committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Just keep objecting to dispensing with Calendar Wednesday business and the next time the Committee on Agriculture is called on Calendar Wednesday it can call the bill up and pass it.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be removed from the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5965) to provide for the construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN PARTS OF ALASKA BY WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

ALASKA AIRPORTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2436) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of public airports in the Territory of Alaska."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 10 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of public airports in the Territory of Alaska," approved May 28, 1948, (Public Law 562, 80th Cong.), is amended by striking out the figures "\$13,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$17,000,000."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDUCATION OR TRAINING OF VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Cong., June 22, 1944).

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I under a rule has been granted on this bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4499) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill is entirely too controversial to be on the Consent Calendar, therefore I object.

EXTENDING CERTAIN VETERANS' BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6561) to extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SUBSECTION (C) OF SECTION 19 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1917

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4684) to amend subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917 and subsection (a) of section 338 of the Nationality Act of 1940.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044, Public Law 863, 80th Cong.; 8 U. S. C. 155 (c)), is further amended by adding at the end of that subsection the following: "If at any time within 5 years following termination of the session of the Congress during which cancellation of deportation proceedings was authorized as provided in this subsection it appears to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, upon the basis of after discovered evidence, that the alien was not in fact eligible under this subsection for suspension of deportation, the Attorney General shall cancel the order suspending deportation (and the record of the alien's admission for permanent residence, if such record was made) and may thereafter proceed against the alien as if suspension of deportation had not previously been ordered. The Secretary of State shall remove the charge, if any, previously made against the quota for the country of the alien's nationality, but no refund of the fee of \$18 prescribed herein may be made."

SEC. 2. That subsection (a) of section 338 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1158; 8 U. S. C. 738 (a)), is hereby amended by inserting the following language before the period at the end thereof: "or on the ground that the order of the Attorney General suspending deportation pursuant to the provisions of section 19 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1917 as amended (56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155 (c)) has been canceled."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMEND SECTION 81 OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2441) to amend section 81 of the National Defense Act, as amended, to provide for additional officers of the National Guard of the United States on active duty in the National Guard Bureau.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of the second paragraph of section 81, National Defense Act (48 Stat. 159), as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"The President may also order, with their consent, to active duty in the National Guard Bureau, officers who at the time of their initial assignments hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States, and all such National Guard of the United States

officers while so assigned shall receive the pay and allowances provided by law: *Provided*, That the number of the National Guard of the United States officers below the grade of General Officer ordered to such duty shall not exceed 40 percent of the number of officers authorized in each grade for duty in that Bureau."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 9, following the words "National Guard of the United States", insert "or the Air National Guard of the United States."

On page 2, line 1, after the words "United States", insert "and Air National Guard of the United States."

On page 2, line 4, after the word "States", insert the words "and Air National Guard of the United States."

On page 2, line 6, following the word "officers" insert "of their respective services."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 81 of the National Defense Act, as amended, to provide for additional officers of the National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States on active duty in the National Guard Bureau."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LANDS IN TRUST FOR STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE COMMUNITY, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3843) to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., of the State of Wisconsin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the author of the bill or some one on the committee explain what this bill proposes?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I will say that this proposed legislation is like what lawyers usually refer to when a lawsuit of similar nature is involved as a suit to quiet title. The land involved here is already being used by the Indians. It was purchased for their use and benefit originally, but technically title has just never been taken by the United States Government in trust for them, and this bill seeks to do that.

Mr. DONDERO. It is the title under which this property is held that deceives a number of the Members, because it does not even indicate that it is Indian land.

Mr. MORRIS. May I make this statement, and I am reading now from the report:

No expenditure of Federal funds is required under this legislation. The land originally was obtained by the Federal Government in the 1930's when emergency funds were made available to purchase certain lands for Indian use. The acreage covered by H. R. 3843 was acquired with the aim of contributing to the rehabilitation of the Stockbridge Indians, of properly utilizing the land, and of eliminating potential forest-fire hazards and soil erosion. Only a small part of the land is suitable for farming or grazing.

fear no severe punishment at our hands, merely a boat ride back home.

The Secretary of State is a two-standard man; punishment and jail for American citizens who work and cooperate with foreign spies; freedom and a boat ride for the spies themselves.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in four separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. FOULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DAGUE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

RED HERRING

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to propose a \$15,000 appropriation for the propagation of red herring. Where you could get the dough I do not know. This, I fear, is a species of fish that may become extinct and that in the fall we are going to have a hard time finding enough of this species of fish for the administration to thrive on. It is possible, of course, that in the fishing that will be done by a certain group of people at Key West these days enough of this species of fish may be caught to last for a while.

Members of Congress, they are now getting ready for the proposal to give some four or five billions for foreign aid under ECA, the most extravagant spending of American funds that has ever been known, so extravagant that the American taxpayer must bend his back in order to meet the conditions of taxation. We shall have to watch out, for about the time that bill is brought to Congress somebody will bring a red herring to drag across our trail, or another bomb will be dropped. It is coming, surely coming, and that very soon. Beware of red herring or bombs. Keep your taxpayers in mind. Be nifty and thrifty in fifty.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today following the legislative business and other special orders of the day.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CLARK CLIFFORD

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, we read in the papers the other day that Clark Clifford, who recently resigned as personal counsel to the President, has been appointed Washington attorney for Howard Hughes' Trans-World Airlines.

Then we read yesterday where the first thing that Clifford did after getting this \$50,000-a-year job was to fly to Key West for a "social visit" with the President. The Chief Justice of the United States was in Key West at the same time for a "social visit."

Ever since the early days of the New Deal and down through both Democratic administrations we have seen man after man come to Washington, take high positions in the Government, make the proper friends and connections, and then resign to become Washington attorneys for big corporations and big interests.

So Clifford joins the long list of the Corcorans, the Arnolds, the Fortases, the Krugs, and the other gentlemen, each with his background indicating he will be of special benefit to his clients.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House on Wednesday next, March 22, for 10 minutes following disposition of the legislative business of the day and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts, Mr. GOLDEN, and Mr. WERDEL asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LOVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two resolutions that he introduced last week.

Mr. ELSTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include copy of a letter he has written.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. HOBBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some ancient history.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address he delivered at Jackson, Miss., on March 16, 1950.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

VALENTIN GUBITCHEV

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, in the long history of the United States there is nothing to parallel the action of the State Department in freeing Valentin Gubitchev, the Russian spy.

By directing that Gubitchev be sent back to Russia, Mr. Acheson has belittled our courts and our prosecutors; he has made a complete travesty of justice.

By what authority did the Secretary of State interfere with the orderly process of our laws? When did the people of the United States give the Secretary of State the authority to pardon, parole, or wipe out the penalty provided by our laws for an enemy spy after he was fairly tried and convicted in our courts by a jury of American citizens?

Mr. Acheson's interference in the Gubitchev case is the high water mark in the growing flood of State Department arrogance, interference, muddling, and downright incompetency.

The spy Valentin Gubitchev now is permitted to go home to make an oral report to correct previous written communications in the plan to wreck our Government, our economy, our churches, our cities, and our people.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SURPLUS FOOD

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have good news to report this noon that the Committee on Agriculture is scheduled to hold hearings on next Wednesday on resolutions that four of us have introduced to solve this problem of food surpluses. I understand there

are 17 or 18 other bills to be considered, which altogether should provide means by which we can break through this mess as far as the distribution of surplus food is concerned.

I must say that over the week end the silence from the Little White House has been resounding. I sent two telegrams, but have received no acknowledgment. This noon I sent another one, reading as follows:

The PRESIDENT,
Key West, Fla.:

I am sure you realize how discouraging it is to me not to receive any acknowledgments of my recent telegrams and not to have any word whatever from either Secretary Brannan or Director Pace in reply to my telegrams to them. In view of the hearings Wednesday morning will you not order action before tomorrow afternoon? Does not this accumulated waste of \$2,820,000 impress you?

JOHN W. HESELTON,
Member of Congress.

I also include for the RECORD my telegrams of Saturday and Sunday noons:

SATURDAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
Key West, Fla.:

Have received official notice from Committee on Agriculture that hearings will be held on H. R. 7135, 7136, 7137, and 7138 Wednesday at 10. Since I have not received report of Department of Agriculture, although Mr. Connelly advised me in his letter of March 11 that you had requested the Secretary to give my correspondence his careful and appropriate consideration, may I now request that you remind him of your request. It is still a matter of great concern to me that you have done nothing to terminate this wanton waste of public funds. In the light of the legal opinion of the Associate Solicitor, Mr. Shulman, and of the crystal-clear statements of congressional intention by Senators AIKEN and ANDERSON, will you not take immediate steps to correct the existing situation? May I remind you that a week ago today the authors of these bills requested you to discuss them with Director Pace? Since you have not acknowledged those requests, we have no way of knowing whether the matter was discussed. May I further remind you that the total loss to the American taxpayer since the date these bills were filed now amounts to \$2,700,000?

JOHN W. HESELTON,
Member of Congress.

SUNDAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
Key West, Fla.:

Another day lost. Another \$60,000 wasted. Total loss since February 2, \$2,760,000. That would have paid freight on tons of good food. Please think this over.

JOHN W. HESELTON,
Member of Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

VALENTIN GUBITCHEV

Mr. O'SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the attention of the House of Representatives has been called to the fact that Valentin Gubitchev will not be sentenced and imprisoned for the offenses which he has been found guilty of having committed, but will be sent back to Russia after being paroled, and complaint has been made that the State Department took charge of the whole affair and paroled the defendant Gubitchev without previous precedent and enabled this man to go back to Russia to report in person concerning his spying activities.

Now, surely in this body matters ought to be stated correctly. I do not wish to needlessly find fault with the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL], who previously addressed you, but he is incorrect in heaping all of his blame upon the State Department. The trial judge is the only one who could parole Gubitchev, and in his parole it may further provide that he, Gubitchev, be sent out of our country. The State Department's only action in the matter was in giving its recommendation so to do to the trial judge. I do not believe that the mistaken word ought to go out from the House of Representatives that the State Department is paroling people, because that is not correct. They had a perfect right to make a recommendation to the trial judge, as an interested governmental agency, that Gubitchev should be paroled and returned to Russia, and the trial judge in the regular and orderly way, pursuant to law, could entertain favorably that recommendation and parole the culprit and order his deportation. That has been, and still is, the law of the land.

No one would or should criticize the State Department for making its recommendation to the judge, particularly when the judge entertained such recommendation favorably.

It ill behooves anyone to find fault with the able trial judge who has been given the right by properly established law to exercise a sound legal discretion as to not only what sentence should be pronounced upon a convicted person, but also as to whether or not such person should be paroled, and upon what conditions statutory or otherwise, that parole should be based.

Surely no lawyer in or out of this legislative body can add to his laurels by denouncing the Department of State because they made a recommendation to a court, and surely no lawyer or other person should criticize a judge for discharging his duty under the law, pursuant to his oath.

I sometimes wonder why we have all of this carping criticisms around here about the way and manner in which other public servants discharge their duties in the executive and judicial departments of our Government. These ultrachronic critics should not look for the mote in the other fellow's eye but for the king-sized beam in their own.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCT CERTAIN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5965) to provide for the construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals, and for other purposes.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN PARTS OF ALASKA BY WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

TRAINING OF VETERANS UNDER SERVICE-MEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Cong., June 22, 1944).

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING A CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4499) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING CERTAIN VETERANS' BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6561) to extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans.

Alabama and Texas) whose acreage was cut especially severely under present law. I believe that the peanut farmers of the States affected should have such relief, and that is one of the reasons which led me to approve the joint resolution.

Section 6, however, is another matter. This section would permit the planting of peanuts to be increased substantially above the acreage allotments now established. The peanuts produced on these extra acres would not be eligible for price support, but would, instead, be sold for crushing, and the farmer would receive only what the resulting peanut oil would bring on the market. The domestic two-price system for peanuts thus established is subject to serious objections.

First, under present conditions, the production of peanuts for oil is unprofitable for the growers and is an uneconomic and wasteful use of agricultural resources. During the war and right afterward, when fats and oils were in seriously short supply, we needed peanut oil badly. Now that supplies of soybeans and other more economical sources of edible fats and oils are again sufficient, it would be foolish to go on using good land to produce peanuts for oil which would not yield a profit to the growers. I believe that peanut farmers will realize that it would not be to their own best interest to expand their plantings of peanuts greatly. Consequently, I do not expect large additional amounts of peanuts to be produced for oil as a result of this section. Nevertheless, this provision represents a breach in the integrity of the quota system upon which the support-price program depends. If it should be taken as a precedent for other crops, the whole support-price program might be endangered.

Second, the administrative difficulties of operating this two-price system for peanuts will be very great. In order to prevent the diversion of peanuts produced on the excess acres to the higher of the two price outlets, an extensive system of inspection, identification, and supervision will have to be developed. Administrative difficulties should not stand in the way of desirable programs, but in this case a complicated, costly, and annoying administrative network will be required for a very dubious purpose.

Above and beyond these specific objections to section 6, it may have very unfortunate implications for future years and other crops. If farmers do produce large quantities of peanuts for oil at no profit, there will inevitably be pressures for supporting the price of peanut oil in the future, which would only complicate matters further. Even more serious, of these special provisions for peanuts were to be regarded as a precedent, it may be urged that similar provisions should be enacted for other crops, regardless of the disruption that could result to domestic and world markets. I believe it would be a very serious mistake for us to embark on such a course, and I do not regard this peanut provision as anything but a temporary aberration from proper legislation.

We face no small task in providing a system of agricultural legislation which will serve the needs of farmers for a fair income and will, at the same time, serve

the needs of consumers for ample supplies of foods, fibers, and other crops at reasonable prices, and the needs of the whole Nation for a growing, expanding economy, and a healthy world trade. During the present postwar transition period, our agricultural legislation is necessarily costly, but we obviously cannot afford to add to those costs for purposes which will not contribute to the real, long-run interests of farmers or the Nation.

I urge the Congress to proceed to consider fundamental improvements in our agricultural legislation to make it more efficient, less costly, and more conducive to abundant production of farm crops, yielding a fair return to farmers, and selling at prices consumers can afford.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 3, 1950.

REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7913) to establish and maintain a Federal fidelity trust fund and a Federal Surety Board to operate a procedure in lieu of surety bonds for all Federal employees who are required by law or regulation to furnish surety bonds, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the bill?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This is a bill which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service but which should have been referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

It was introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARST] to establish and maintain a fidelity trust fund for all Federal employees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

ORLAND RECLAMATION PROJECT

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to insert in the RECORD at this point a resolution passed by the Committee on Public Lands concerning reclamation.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD a resolution which was adopted by the Public Lands Committee of the House on March 29, 1950, and two acts relating to this procedure, concerning the expenditure of rehabilitation and betterment costs on certain reclamation projects. This resolution approves the findings of the Secretary of the Interior on this contract as outlined in his letter to both the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and to the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives.

On October 7, 1949, the President approved an act to provide for the return of rehabilitation and betterment costs of Federal reclamation projects, and on March 3, this year, an act was approved amending that act to a slight degree, whereby it becomes possible for the

above-named committees to express their approval of the determination by the Secretary of the Interior of the terms of a contract for the repayment of rehabilitation and betterment costs on reclamation projects.

The two acts referred to and the resolution which was adopted on March 29, 1950, by the Public Lands Committee of the House are as follows:

Resolution concerning the expenditure of rehabilitation and betterment funds on the Orland project, California

Whereas the act of October 7, 1949 (Public Law 335, 81st Cong., 1st sess.), as amended by the act of March 3, 1950 (Public Law 451, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) provides that expenditure of funds specifically appropriated for rehabilitation and betterment of irrigation systems on projects governed by the Federal reclamation laws shall be made only after the organizations shall have obligated themselves for the return thereof in installments fixed in accordance with their ability to pay, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; and

Whereas the determination of the Secretary of the Interior does not become effective until the expiration of 60 days after it has been submitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives or on a date prior to the expiration of such 60 days in any case in which each such committee approves an earlier date and notifies the Secretary, in writing, of such approval; and

Whereas in a letter dated March 16, 1950, the Secretary of the Interior submitted to the Committee on Public Lands his findings relating to the return of rehabilitation and betterment funds to be expended on the Orland project, California; and

Whereas the Committee on Public Lands has, in session with a quorum present, this day approved the findings of the Secretary of the Interior in these premises: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands give notice in writing to the Secretary of the Interior of its approval of his determination in these premises.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,

J. HARDIN PETERSON,

Chairman.

Adopted this 29th day of March 1950.

[Public Law 335—81st Cong.]

[Ch. 650—1st sess.]

H. R. 1694

An act to provide for the return of rehabilitation and betterment costs of Federal reclamation projects.

Be it enacted, etc., That expenditures of funds hereafter specifically appropriated for rehabilitation and betterment of irrigation systems on projects governed by the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) shall be made only after the organizations concerned shall have obligated themselves for the return thereof in installments fixed in accordance with their ability to pay, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in the light of their outstanding repayment obligations, and which shall, to the fullest practicable extent, be scheduled for return with their construction charge installments or otherwise scheduled as he shall determine. No such determination of the Secretary of the Interior shall become effective until the expiration of 60 days after it has been submitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives. The term "rehabilitation and better-

ment," as used in this act, shall mean maintenance, including replacements, which cannot be financed currently, as otherwise contemplated by the Federal reclamation laws in the case of operation and maintenance costs, but shall not include construction, the costs of which are returnable, in whole or in part, through "construction charges" as that term is defined in section 2 (d) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187). Such rehabilitation and betterment work may be performed by contract, by force account, or, notwithstanding any other law and subject only to such reasonable terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem appropriate for the protection of the United States, by contract entered into with the organization concerned whereby such organization shall perform such work.

Sec. 2. This act shall be deemed a supplement to the Federal reclamation laws.

Approved October 7, 1949.

[Public Law 451—81st Cong.]

[Ch. 47—2d sess.]

H. R. 7220

An act to expedite the rehabilitation of Federal reclamation projects in certain cases

Be it enacted, etc., That the second sentence of the act entitled "An act to provide for the return of rehabilitation and betterment costs of Federal reclamation projects," approved October 7, 1949, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a semicolon and the following: "except that, any such determination may become effective prior to the expiration of such 60 days in any case in which each such committee approves an earlier date and notifies the Secretary, in writing, of such approval: *Provided,* That when Congress is not in session the Secretary's determination, if accompanied by a finding by the Secretary that substantial hardship to the water users concerned or substantial further injury to the project works will result, shall become effective when the chairman and ranking minority member of each such committee shall file with the Secretary their written approval of said findings."

Approved March 3, 1950.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of Friday, March 31, page 4587, changing figures in my remarks from "\$495,800,000,000" to "\$495,800,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

FACILITATION OF THE WORK OF THE FOREST SERVICE

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5839) to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is this conference report?

Mr. COOLEY. This is a conference report on the forestry bill. It is unanimous.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman from North Carolina ad-

vised the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] that he was going to call it up?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER], the author of the bill, has tried to communicate with the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]. The gentleman from Kansas signed the conference report.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I cannot let this come up until the gentleman from Kansas is here.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] that I know nothing about this.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request for the time being.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

CERTAIN BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill, a meritorious bill. However, it involves in the neighborhood of \$165,000,000, and I believe this is too much to allow to pass by unanimous consent; it should be debated. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5965) to provide for the construction of certain Veterans' Administration Hospitals, and for other purposes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that I am to be recognized on the 24th to call up this bill in the House, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN PARTS OF ALASKA BY WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

EDUCATION OR TRAINING OF VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, June 22, 1944.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I understand a rule is being granted on this bill and for that reason I ask unanimous

consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4499) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING CERTAIN VETERANS' BENEFITS TO DEPENDENT HUSBANDS AND WIDOWERS OF FEMALE VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6561) to extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me that this bill is lacking in merit and the cost of the bill, if put into effect, would be very considerable. Therefore, I object. I do not believe a young man who is not a veteran, who never wore the uniform of his country in time of war, should receive GI benefits upon marrying a WAC who, of course, by reason of her service is entitled to these benefits.

The SPEAKER. This requires three objections.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman does not seem to know what he is talking about.

Mr. YOUNG. The gentleman does know what he is talking about.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. He has interfered with this measure several times. If we cannot get it through at this time by unanimous consent, I am going to ask for recognition under suspension of the rules.

This measure applies to only a small number of veterans. The bill was unanimously passed on and reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and it is endorsed by every leading veterans' organization in America. I hope no one will object to it because it ought to pass and if we do not get it passed in this way I am going to ask the Speaker to recognize me under suspension of the rules.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What is the bill about?

Mr. RANKIN. It is a bill reading:

That as used in those provisions of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration relating to compensation, pension, retirement pay, and subsistence allowance the terms "wife" and "dependent" shall include a dependent husband, and the term "widow" shall include a widower whenever his condition is such that, if his deceased wife were living, he would be dependent upon her for support.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

BEANS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] should not think she has a monopoly on this bean business. It is my purpose now to announce my deep appreciation, and I assume the Michigan Members will all join with me, of the receipt this morning of 2 pounds of beans. And from whom do you suppose I got them? From Soapy Williams, our Democratic, share-the-wealth New Dealer Governor who is campaigning for reelection. It cost the State 23 cents to get those beans down to me. I hope they are good beans.

VERMEJO RECLAMATION PROJECT, NEW MEXICO

(Mr. FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. MILES] and I have today reintroduced a bill authorizing construction of the Vermejo reclamation project in New Mexico. This project was approved by both the House and Senate at the last session, but disapproved by the President because at that time there were some items in the bill which did not have the full approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

The bill as rewritten has met the requirements of the Bureau of the Budget, and now has the full approval of the Bureau.

We sincerely hope that the repassage of this bill may be expedited not only for the reasons advanced at the last session of Congress but for the additional reason that this construction and development will provide work and water for a large number of families in that area who will be without home and without work by this summer. Because of conversion from coal to fuel oil by the railroads, the Dawson coal mines in Colfax County have been forced to permanently suspend work on the 28th of April this year. Families comprising 2,100 people have been given notice to vacate their homes, which are owned by the coal company, by this coming June. These miners and their families who have depended on coal production at this mine for half a century will find themselves in a serious predicament. This project will have to be reconstructed sooner or later, and prompt action on the part of the Congress at this time will relieve the hardships attendant upon the losing of their jobs by these miners. I hope that the Public Lands Committee will take action immediately, and that the Congress will reenact this bill, which has already had the approval of both the House and the Senate.

AMENDING THE ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, after consultation with the majority and

minority leaders, and the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Armed Forces, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7635) to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, to provide graduation leave upon appointment as commissioned officers in the regular components of the armed forces of graduates of the United States Military, Naval, or Coast Guard Academies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. ARENDS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I wish the gentleman would kindly explain what the bill provides.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, under the present law, and for a great many years, there has been a striking disparity between the graduation leave given to graduates of West Point and the graduates of Annapolis. The present practice is that West Pointers receive 60 days' graduation leave. The graduates of Annapolis are given 30 days' leave, which they must later earn. So that the net difference between the two is that the Annapolis graduates are given no graduation leave and the West Point graduates are given 60 days' leave. This bill is to put the graduates of the two institutions on the same basis with respect to graduation leave.

The reason for the urgency is so that it may be applied to the graduating classes this year.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Would it be the wise thing to extend the time to 60 days, or to cut the time down to 30 days? In reference to sick leave in Government the various departments have a discrepancy in time. We in Government certainly give greater leave than we do in business all over the country, at great cost to taxpayers. I just ask that question not so much to bring attention to the West Point and Annapolis discrepancy, but to bring to the attention of the Congress the discrepancy in the time that we give to Government employees. I think we give them too much time, or at least to some of them. We should adjust it and do it now. I hope this bill will give 45 days' leave to both Academies.

Mr. COLE of New York. I appreciate the gentleman's position that every time we undertake to remove any discrimination between services or agencies of Government, the standard is always fixed at the maximum or most favorable or generous terms. However, when this matter was brought to my attention, I passed it along to the Department of Defense for their recommendation, and it was recommended by them that rather than equalize it by giving 30 days each to the two Academies, because of military consideration with respect to the graduates of West Point which requires the 60 days, the Department of Defense recommended that the two institutions be placed on a 60-day basis.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield.

Mr. SIKES. As a matter of fact, the students at the Academy lead a very secluded life during the 4 years they are in school. I do not think it is asking too much to give them 60 days in which to visit with their folks back home before they start on a life career in the service.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. FORD. I wonder if the committee gave any consideration to the possibility of making it a 30-day-leave proposition and giving them the other 30 as a reasonable compromise.

Mr. COLE of New York. That is one possible compromise that might have been made to establish a common practice for the two institutions; but, as I have indicated before, the Department of Defense considered these various proposals and recommended this one as being the fairest to the two institutions, having in mind the military responsibilities of the two institutions.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Is it not a fact that these men would be on the Government pay roll in either event? So the passage of this proposal would not entail any additional cost.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to, but in answer to the gentleman from Iowa, it seems to me that although we may spend no more money the Military Establishment will not be getting any service or work out of these people who are on the 60-day leave, and as a result there will be a material loss to the Federal Government.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. That is really on the same basis as the Foreign Service; they have 60 days leave. I think there should be equalization between the two academies.

Mr. FORD. I think there is a material difference between the Foreign Service situation and that of young men who have just graduated from either of the service academies. The people in the Foreign Service have been overseas for at least a year and possibly longer, while the men in the academies have simply been going to service schools.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding the following new subsection to section 3:

"(c) Graduates of the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Acad-

any, or the United States Coast Guard Academy who, upon graduation therefrom, are commissioned in a regular component of the armed forces may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be granted graduation leave not in excess of 60 days, which leave shall not be deducted from nor charged against other leave authorized by the provisions of this act but shall be in addition thereto. Graduation leave granted pursuant to this subsection must be completed within 3 months of the date of graduation and no such leave shall be carried forward as credit beyond the date of reporting to the first permanent duty station or to a port of embarkation for permanent duty outside the continental limits of the United States."

SEC. 2. The act of December 20, 1886 (24 Stat. 351; 10 U. S. C. 1150), is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the phrase "and during his graduation leave,".

SEC. 3. The paragraph entitled "Graduates of the Military Academy may serve as instructors," of chapter XVIII of the act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 892; 10 U. S. C. 445), is hereby amended by substituting a period for the comma appearing after the words "training camps" and deleting the words "and their graduation leave may be taken at the termination of their services as instructors at these camps."

With the following committee amendment:

Immediately following section 3 add a new section as follows:

"SEC. 4. This act shall take effect as of June 1, 1950."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POINT OF NO QUORUM

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count, but the Chair must state that we rearranged the program for Monday and Tuesday of this week so that Members could go away to attend their primaries, both Democrats and Republicans. The Chair has no control over the gentleman from Minnesota, however.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an oration.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include two addresses.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper editorials.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Herbert Hoover.

Mr. WOODRUFF (at the request of Mr. REED of New York) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in three instances and to include the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles by Mr. Frank C. Waldrop on communism in this country.

Mr. MERROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JENISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an essay.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he previously made today.

Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include three articles.

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address.

Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a poem by Hon. Jed Johnson.

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include the program of the Army Chemical Corps, which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$218.68.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar Day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I take this time for the purpose of making this statement: If it were intended that there be no quorum calls or roll calls today, then important legislation should not be listed for consideration today.

The SPEAKER. It is the gentleman's privilege to ask for a quorum any time he pleases.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, for the same reasons as stated at the time this

calendar was called previously, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN PARTS OF ALASKA BY WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4424) to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

EDUCATION OR TRAINING OF VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2596) relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Cong., June 22, 1944).

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I understand a rule has been granted on this bill; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4499) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, this bill is entirely too controversial and too important to be on the Consent Calendar at all; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO HAWAIIAN ORGANIC ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 175) to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act so as to reduce the residence qualification in divorce proceedings from 2 years to 1 year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when this bill was called up before I objected because it reduces the residence requirement in Hawaii from the present 2 years to 1 year in divorce proceedings. It seems to me that is a step in the wrong direction. For that reason, I object.

Messrs. KARSTEN, COX, and LANE also objected.

PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS DUE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5920) to provide for payment of amounts due mentally incompetent personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I recognize

instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by the President of the American Flag Day Association.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the United States News and World Report of June 9.

Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a report.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances; in one to include the graduation speech at the Naval Academy delivered on Friday, June 2, 1950, by the Honorable Louis Johnson; in another to include an address delivered in Jackson, Miss., on May 26, by the Honorable Clyde Ellis; and in the third to include two statements of the Honorable Louis Banford, chairman of the Memphis Board of Censorship.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and in each case to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from the president of the S. D. Warren Co. to the men and women of the company.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from a constituent.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include an editorial.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, in each to include extraneous material.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in four instances, in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include editorials.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution from Puerto Rico.

Mr. THORNBERRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Floyd Odlum.

Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number, by striking out the word "paragraph" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "section," and by adding at the end thereof a new subsection, as follows:

"(b) (1) In the case of any retired officer or employee mentioned in the first paragraph of subsection (a) who did not elect a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in such subsection, there shall be payable upon his or her death, to his or her wife or husband to whom the annuitant was married before April 1, 1948, an annuity equal to one-half of his or her present annuity (excluding the increase therein under subsection (a)), but not to exceed \$600 per annum, during the remainder of the life of such survivor. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in the case of any such annuitant who died subsequent to April 30, 1948.

"(2) Any such retired officer or employee who elected a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in subsection (a) shall be paid an increase in his annuity of 25 percent, or \$300, whichever is the lesser."

This act shall become effective on the first day of the second month following its date of approval, and no survivor's annuity or increase in annuity under this subsection shall accrue for any period prior to such effective date.

With the following committee amendment:

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as added by this act, shall become effective on the first day of the second month following the date of enactment of this act, and no survivor's annuity or increase in annuity under such subsection shall accrue for any period prior to the effective date of such subsection.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4499) to provide a civil government for Guam, and for other purposes.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, a somewhat similar bill passed the House

recently. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

INCREASED MONTHLY DISABILITY BENEFITS UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6560) to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize provisions in national service life-insurance policies for increased monthly disability benefits.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

USE OF DIVIDENDS TO PAY PREMIUMS ON NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8236) to provide that on and after January 1, 1951, dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied in payment of premiums unless the insured has requested payment of dividends in cash.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT FOR SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6217) to provide greater security for veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, in the granting of out-patient treatment by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish someone would explain this bill and its probable cost as far as this authorization is concerned.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides out-patient treatment for Spanish War veterans who are in need of such treatment. Hearings were held by a subcommittee on a similar bill, and the subcommittee found that the bill provides for a type of medical care which veterans of the Spanish War most badly need.

There were 127,000 veterans of the Spanish-American War alive on June 30, 1949. Their ages average 74 years. They are dying at the rate of about 9,000 a year. It would be impossible to get an estimate of the cost of the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the death rate is going to increase.

Mr. RANKIN. The death rate will increase rapidly. These men are practically all above 72 years of age. The average, I believe, is 74 years.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. And most of them are in no position to pay for private medical care.

Mr. RANKIN. Talking about costs, this will cost less than it will to send them to hospitals, because the out-patient treatment will probably be merely a visit from a physician or temporary treatment that will save a long trip to a hospital and probably a long stay in a hospital; in other words, this bill, instead of increasing the expense of caring for these old Spanish-American War veterans, is going to decrease the cost.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have looked into this bill very carefully, and I am in complete agreement with what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has said. It seems to me that it is not going to cost any more; if anything, there will be a saving. But I do not base my support of the bill on that basis alone. It will not cost any more, and the Spanish-American War veterans, as the gentleman says are approaching an average age of 74. There are considerably less than 127,000 living now, because the figure just stated by the gentleman from Mississippi was based on June of last year.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope there will be no objection to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Is it not a fact that the Spanish-American War veterans are more scattered throughout the country? That is, they are more rural, they do not concentrate in the big cities like the veterans of the last two wars?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. JENKINS. If these veterans are not given some attention like this, they will not get it at all.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I have received a great many letters in reference to this matter, and I think it is a very desirable bill.

Mr. RANKIN. It is one of the most just pieces of legislation that we have considered in some time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Public, No. 62, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved May 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 652; 38 U. S. C. 706a), is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "Provided, That veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, who are in need of out-patient treatment, shall, upon application for such out-patient treatment by the Veterans' Administration, be deemed, for the purposes of such out-patient treatment, to have incurred their diseases or disabilities as a direct result of mili-

tary or naval service, in line of duty, during such war."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESUMPTION OF SERVICE CONNECTION FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO DEVELOPED PSYCHOSIS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1950

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7534) to amend Veterans Regulations to establish for persons who served in the armed forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability within 3 years from the date of separation from active service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will some member of the committee explain this bill?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from Colorado that this creates a presumption of service connection for any World War II veterans who developed the disease of psychoses prior to January 1, 1950. The period for similar disorders for World War I veterans was January 1, 1925, 6 years after the First World War closed. Medical science has had some difficulty in tracing the exact cause of psychosis, which led the committee to believe that the bill is thoroughly justified. The presumption of service connection is rebuttable when there is affirmative evidence to the contrary. I can see no reason why these men in this unfortunate condition should not have the same benefits as we gave World War I veterans.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Does the gentleman know what the probable cost of this authorization will be?

Mr. RANKIN. No. My opinion is it would be rather small, although I do not know the exact amount.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs what his reaction is to the statement of the Veterans' Administration which says that the singling out of psychosis as a disease which should be accorded a 3-year presumptive period of service connection as proposed in the bill would be discriminatory and will be urged as a precedent for advocating such presumption for other chronic diseases.

Mr. RANKIN. We have already done that. We have the same provision for tuberculosis.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I was asking the gentleman what his comment would be on the Veterans' Administration's opposition to the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. The Congress will not go wild and enact this provision for all diseases. We are merely covering those diseases that are due to be covered, and were covered by laws following World War I.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In other words, what we are really doing here is carrying out a precedent which was in

existence before rather than creating a new one?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice it is stated that this is not in accord with the program of the President. Will the gentleman advise us in what way it does not fit in with the program of the President?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know. That must refer to the budget.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. It was the Bureau of the Budget that made the report that it was not in accord with the President's program.

Mr. RANKIN. In my opinion, it is more important to take care of the disabled veterans who fought our wars than it is to appropriate money for the building of roads in those countries, the names of which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] could not pronounce a while ago.

I think the Bureau is wrong in this instance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subparagraph (c), paragraph 1, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by adding after the word "epilepsies;" the following: "psychoses;" and by adding immediately preceding the last proviso the following: "Provided further, That a disease of psychosis developing a 10-percent degree of disability or more within 3 years from the date of separation from active service shall, in the absence of affirmative evidence to the contrary, be deemed to have been incurred in or aggravated by active service:"

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "following:", insert the following: "Provided further, That as to active service between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "within 3 years from the date of separation from active service" and insert "prior to January 1, 1950."

Page 2, line 5, strike out "active" and insert "such."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend Veterans Regulations to establish for persons who served in the Armed Forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for psychoses developing to a compensable degree of disability prior to January 1, 1950."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8235) to amend further the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1944, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the chairman of this committee give us some information concerning the details of this particular legislation?

Calendar No. 1781

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 4295

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting “(a)”
5 after the section number, by striking out the word “para-

6 graph” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “section”,
7 and by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as
8 follows:

9 “(b) (1) In the case of any retired officer or employee
10 mentioned in the first paragraph of subsection (a) who

1 did not elect a survivor's annuity in accordance with the
2 proviso in such subsection, there shall be payable upon his or
3 her death, to his or her wife or husband to whom the annui-
4 tant was married before April 1, 1948, an annuity equal to
5 one-half of his or her present annuity (excluding the increase
6 therein under subsection (a)), but not to exceed \$600 per
7 annum, during the remainder of the life of such survivor.
8 The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in the case of
9 any such annuitant who died subsequent to April 30, 1948.

10 “(2) Any such retired officer or employee who elected
11 a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in sub-
12 section (a) shall be paid an increase in his annuity of 25
13 per centum or \$300, whichever is the lesser.”

14 SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Civil Service
15 Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as added by this Act,
16 shall become effective on the first day of the second month
17 following the date of enactment of this Act, and no survivor's
18 annuity or increase in annuity under such subsection shall
19 accrue for any period prior to the effective date of such
20 subsection.

Passed the House of Representatives June 5, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

JUNE 6 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4295

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 7, 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, viz:

1 At the end of section 1 (b) (1), insert the following:
2 “The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the
3 case of any officer or employee whose present annuity ex-
4 ceeds the amount of the annuity which would be payable
5 in his case if the provisions of this Act as now in effect
6 had been in effect on the date of his retirement unless he
7 elects to have his annuity reduced to such amount.”

8 At the end of section 1 (b) (2) insert the following:
9 “No increase under this paragraph shall exceed an amount
10 which, when added to his present annuity, will be equal to

- 1 the amount of annuity to which he would be entitled if the
2 provisions of this Act as now in effect had been in effect
3 on the date of his retirement.”

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 4295

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

JUNE 7, 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

ments made, under the provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, on any unpatented mining claim in the United States for the period commencing July 1, 1949, is hereby extended until the hour of 12 o'clock meridian on the 1st day of October 1950, if the claimant of such mining claim shall file, or cause to be filed, in the office wherein the location notice or certificate is recorded, on or before 12 o'clock meridian on the 1st day of July 1950, a notice of his desire to hold such mining claim under this act.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS RETIRING UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of section 1 (b) (1), it is proposed to insert the following:

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of any officer or employer whose present annuity exceeds the amount of the annuity which would be payable in his case if the provisions of this Act as now in effect had been in effect on the date of his retirement unless he elects to have his annuity reduced to such amount.

At the end of section 1 (b) (2) insert the following:

No increase under this paragraph shall exceed an amount which, when added to his present annuity, will be equal to the amount of annuity to which he would be entitled if the provisions of this Act as now in effect had been in effect on the date of his retirement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 878 is indefinitely postponed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4895) to permit the prospecting, development, mining, removal, and utilization of the mineral resources within the Superior National Forest, Minn., and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I ask that that bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ORGANIZATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO

The bill (S. 3336) to provide for the organization of a constitutional government by the people of Puerto Rico was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill? I have received objections from other

Senators, and I think the Record should clearly show what is proposed to be done by the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the bill provides that the people of Puerto Rico, if they so decide through a referendum, may call a constitutional convention at which they may adopt what amounts to a constitution for the island to be a substitute for the organic act. The provisions which they adopt, however, must be submitted to the Congress for its approval.

This bill was introduced by the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who is the ranking minority member of the committee, and by the chairman of the committee. The committee has held hearings upon it and feels that it is in line with the policy of the Government to provide the largest possible measure of local self-government for people who are under the flag of the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I take it the committee was unanimous in its report; is that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The committee was unanimous.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3336), which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, after line 2, to strike out:

SEC. 2. Upon acceptance of this act by the people of Puerto Rico, they are hereby authorized to call a constitutional convention to form a constitution in accordance with procedures prescribed by the laws of Puerto Rico. The constitution shall create a government republican in form and shall include a bill of rights.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of the constitution by the people of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States is authorized to transmit such constitution to the Congress of the United States if he finds that such constitution conforms with the applicable provisions of this act and of the Constitution of the United States.

Upon approval of such constitution by the Congress, or upon the expiration of the congressional session during which the constitution is transmitted, provided transmittal occurs not later than 90 days before adjournment, if the Congress has not disapproved such constitution, the constitution shall be deemed approved and shall become effective in accordance with its terms.

SEC. 4. Except as provided in section 5 of this act, the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, is hereby continued in force and effect and it shall hereafter be referred to as the "Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act."

SEC. 5. The President of the United States, when requested by legislative enactment of the government of Puerto Rico, may except Puerto Rico from the application of any Federal law, not specifically made applicable to Puerto Rico by Congress, which he deems inapplicable by reason of local conditions.

SEC. 6. At such time as the constitution of Puerto Rico becomes effective, the following provisions of such act of March 2, 1917, as amended, shall be deemed repealed:

(1) Section 2, except the paragraph added thereto by Public Law 362, Eightieth Congress, first session, approved August 5, 1947.

(2) Sections 4, 12, 12a, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18a, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,

30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 49, 49b, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, and 57.

(3) The last paragraph in section 37.

(4) Section 38 except the second paragraph thereof which begins with the words "The Interstate Commerce Act" and ends with the words "shall not apply in Puerto Rico."

SEC. 7. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 2. This act shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Puerto Rico for acceptance or rejection through an island-wide referendum to be held in accordance with the laws of Puerto Rico. Upon the approval of this Act, by a majority of the voters participating in such referendum, the legislature of Puerto Rico is authorized to call a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for the said island of Puerto Rico. The said constitution shall provide a republican form of government and shall include a bill of rights.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of the constitution by the people of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States is authorized to transmit such constitution to the Congress of the United States if he finds that such constitution conforms with the applicable provisions of this act and of the Constitution of the United States.

Upon approval by the Congress the constitution shall become effective in accordance with its terms.

SEC. 4. Except as provided in section 5 of this act, the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, is hereby continued in force and effect and may hereafter be cited as the "Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act."

SEC. 5. At such time as the constitution of Puerto Rico becomes effective, the following provisions of such act of March 2, 1917, as amended, shall be deemed repealed:

(1) Section 2, except the paragraph added thereto by Public Law 362, Eightieth Congress, first session, approved August 5, 1947.

(2) Sections 4, 12, 12a, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18a, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 49, 49b, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, and 57.

(3) The last paragraph in section 37.

(4) Section 38, except the second paragraph thereof which begins with the words "The Interstate Commerce Act" and ends with the words "shall not apply in Puerto Rico."

SEC. 6. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, fully recognizing the principle of government by consent, this act is now adopted in the nature of a compact so that the people of Puerto Rico may organize a government pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption.

SEC. 2. This act shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Puerto Rico for acceptance or rejection through an island-wide referendum to be held in accordance with the laws of Puerto Rico. Upon the approval of this act, by a majority of the voters participating in such referendum, the Legislature of Puerto Rico is authorized to call a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for the said island of Puerto Rico. The said constitution shall provide a republican form of government and shall include a bill of rights.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of the constitution by the people of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States is authorized to transmit such constitution to the Congress of the United States if he finds that such constitution conforms with the applicable provisions of this act and of the Constitution of the United States.

Upon approval by the Congress the constitution shall become effective in accordance with its terms.

Sec. 4. Except as provided in section 5 of this act, the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, is hereby continued in force and effect and may hereafter be cited as the "Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act."

Sec. 5. At such time as the constitution of Puerto Rico becomes effective, the following provisions of such act of March 2, 1917, as amended, shall be deemed repealed:

(1) Section 2, except the paragraph added thereto by Public Law 362, Eightieth Congress, first session, approved August 5, 1947.

(2) Sections 4, 12, 12a, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18a, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 49, 49b, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, and 57.

(3) the last paragraph in section 37.

(4) Section 38, except the second paragraph thereof which begins with the words "The Interstate Commerce Act" and ends with the words "shall not apply in Puerto Rico."

Sec. 6. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, referring to the bill just passed, in order to supplement the brief explanation which I have made, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point several pages from the committee report.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the report (No. 1779) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill authorizes the people of Puerto Rico to organize their own government by holding a constitutional convention and adopting a constitution to be submitted to the Congress for approval. The measure is in the nature of a compact, with specific provision made for an island-wide referendum in which the Puerto Ricans will be free to express their will for acceptance or rejection of the proposal.

At present, the government of the island is provided by the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, enacted March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 951). This act, as amended, is an enlightened, progressive, and efficient charter, insuring to the island's people civil liberties and almost complete local political and economic autonomy. Yet it is an act of the Congress of the United States, in the enactment of which the people of Puerto Rico had no part. As such, it is not a creation of, nor an expression of, the will of the people of Puerto Rico.

This measure is designed to complete the full measure of local self-government in the island by enabling the 2¼ million American citizens there to express their will and to create their own territorial government. The traditional safeguards are set up in the bill: Section 2 provides that the constitution to be adopted "shall provide a republican form of government and shall include a bill of rights." Both the President and the Congress are to be the judges of whether the people's rights are fully protected.

Thus, in the only Latin-American area under the American flag, which is a focal point of inter-American relations, the present measure would give further concrete expression to our fundamental principles of government of, by, and for the people. It is a logical step in the process of political freedom and economic development that was begun even in the days of our military occu-

pation of the island at the end of the last century.

The most recent development in this progression, up to the present legislation was the elective-Governor bill (61 Stat. 770). By this amendment to the organic act, Congress provided for the election of the Governor of Puerto Rico by popular vote every 4 years, and empowered him to appoint all of his executive department heads with the advice and consent of the Senate of Puerto Rico.

Personal inspections by members of the committee and reports of other government officials and private experts all show that the right to elect their own chief executive of the island has had a most dynamic effect on the people of Puerto Rico, and that the Governor, the Honorable Luis Muñoz-Marín, has the support of the great majority of the people in his far-reaching program for industrialization and economic development.

As expressed by the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Edward G. Miller, in his testimony endorsing S. 3336 on behalf of the Department of State:

"I have also visited Puerto Rico twice this year in connection with my program of visits to all the countries in Latin America. I have seen what is being done in Puerto Rico, in the way of economic and political progress, and I think that the very great progress that has been made in both fields in the direction of self-reliance has been made in direct proportion with the increasing autonomy that Puerto Rico has had in self-government."

"* * * Puerto Rico is an area of the United States, a community that has a particular interest in Latin America. * * * I think it will help our prestige and our program throughout Latin America if we give this added recognition of self-government to Puerto Rico."

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

Puerto Rico was formally ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris which terminated the Spanish-American War. The second paragraph of article IX of this treaty, which was ratified by Congress on February 6, 1899 (30 Stat. 1754), provided that the Congress should determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants" of the areas ceded.

More recently, the United States undertook new treaty obligations which bear upon Puerto Rico. The United Nations Charter (ratified by the U. S. Senate on June 26, 1945; 59 Stat. 1031) provides in article 73 of chapter XI:

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of the territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost * * * the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

"(b) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions * * * (59 Stat. at p. 1048)."

The history of the relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States bears eloquent witness to the fact that we have indeed insured political advancement and developed self-government in the island. It is a record of which every American should be proud. It is not suggested that a measure such as S. 336 is needed to fulfill our obligation to Puerto Rico under the United Nations Charter. Those obligations already have been fulfilled to an extent that is almost without parallel. The provision is quoted as showing that a constitution for Puerto Rico of, by, and for the Puerto Ricans would be a still further development of the

policy to which we have committed ourselves in the United Nations Charter.

The favorable report on S. 3336 from the Department of State, quoted in full at the end of this report, points out this fact.

RELATIONS WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNCHANGED

The measure would not change Puerto Rico's fundamental political, social, and economic relationship to the United States. Those sections of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico concerning such matters as the applicability of United States laws, customs, internal revenue, Federal judicial jurisdiction in Puerto Rico, representation in the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner, et cetera, would remain in force and effect. Upon enactment of S. 3336, these remaining sections of the organic act would be referred to as the Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act.

The sections of the organic act which section 5 of this bill would repeal are concerned primarily with the organization of the insular, executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government of Puerto Rico and other matters of purely local concern. These aspects of local self-government would be provided for in any constitution adopted and any government organized by the people of Puerto Rico. A brief analysis indicating the nature of the sections of the organic act which would be repealed and those which would remain in effect as a result of enactment of S. 3336 is attached to the favorable report of the Secretary of the Interior, set forth in full below.

NO COMMITMENT AS TO STATEHOOD

Because the issues have been raised, it should be stated clearly and unequivocally that S. 3336 is not a statehood bill. Nor is it an independence bill. It does not commit the Congress, either expressly or by implication, to take any action whatever with respect to either. It in no way precludes future determination by future Congresses of the political status of Puerto Rico.

WILL OF PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO

The committee has given most careful attention to determining whether the 2,200,000 Puerto Ricans want passage of a measure such as S. 3336. The committee heard, at length, both elective officials and representatives of those appointed by the President. It gave full and careful consideration to all communications received regarding the bill.

In view of all the evidence presented to the committee, it is the committee's considered opinion that a majority, a very substantial majority, of the people of Puerto Rico do wish the authority to draw up their own constitution and to organize their own insular government under it within the safeguards of the Federal Constitution.

The elected Governor, Luis Muñoz-Marín, eloquently advocated such a measure, as did the Puerto Rican Commissioner and Delegate in Congress, Hon. ANTONIO FERNÓ-ÍSERN. The Secretary of the Interior, who is the Cabinet officer charged with responsibility for administration of Puerto Rico, likewise appeared before the committee and stated his belief that such legislation was the will of the people.

The floor leader in the insular senate, Hon. Víctor Gutierrez, presented to the committee a resolution of the popularly elected legislature endorsing the principles of the bill. Hon. Cecil Snyder, an associate justice of the island's supreme court, appointed by the President, submitted a letter signed by all the insular supreme court judges advocating the measure.

The Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico has endorsed the bill, as have the Free Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.), the General Confederation of Workers (CIO), 76 out of 77 mayors of the island, and the municipi-

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. RICHARDS asked and was given permission to address the House on tomorrow for 1 hour, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS RETIRED UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. REES.

UTILIZATION OF PART OF UNFINISHED PORTION OF ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 21) to provide for the utilization of a part of the unfinished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol to portray the story of aviation, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. ALBERT, Mr. GARMATZ, and Mr. BISHOP.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

THE MILK STRIKE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the action of the milk drivers' union in closing off the milk supply for Washington and Pittsburgh dairies cannot be condoned. It has been the well-established policy that strikes should not be permitted which affect our public safety, our police force, and our fire department. We can well add to that policy one which condemns the strike weapon when it affects the food supply of the people of our Nation, especially milk for the children.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL HOLIDAYS ON THE NEAREST MONDAY

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which will authorize the observance of our national holidays on the nearest Monday. This will be of great convenience to the men who work in our shops, and to our businessmen.

As you will recall, last Memorial Day was celebrated on Tuesday. Many of the men could not leave the cities on the preceding week end to go to our great vacation areas, such as we have in northern Michigan, because they had to work on Monday. By the enactment of this bill, I am sure that both our laboring men and businessmen will benefit by a longer week end for rest and relaxation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE WORKINGMAN'S TAX LOAD

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, since my recent speech, A Primer on Taxes, I have been asked by newspapermen how I arrived at a tax load of \$31.60 per week for the average American family. The answer to that question is so simple that any sixth-grade pupil should be able to understand it.

In 1948 the Federal Government took from the American taxpayers \$42,000,000,000; the State governments about \$9,000,000,000; and the local governments—county, township, city, school district, and so forth—about \$9,000,000,000. This makes a grand total tax load upon the American people of \$60,000,000,000.

The Census Bureau tells us we have a population of 150,000,000 people. If we divide the total tax load, \$60,000,000,000, by the total number of people, 150,000,000, we get a yearly tax load of \$400 upon every man, woman, and child in America. Since the average American family is a family of four, that means a tax load upon the average family of \$1,600 per year.

If we want to reduce the yearly tax load to a weekly tax load, we simply divide \$1,600 by 50, the number of working weeks in a year, and we get \$32 as the average weekly tax load per family.

To break the weekly tax load down to an hourly basis, taking 40 hours per week as the standard, the bread winner of the family must hand over in taxes 80 cents per hour out of his hard-earned wages. No wonder the American worker feels he must strike for higher hourly wages when almost half his pay goes for taxes—mostly hidden taxes.

Mr. Speaker, a real reduction in taxes would give every worker a real boost in pay and it does not require a long costly strike to win such a boost. It requires only proper use of the worker's franchise. Since the women of America represent 52 percent of the total vote in America

and control 95 percent of the family pocketbooks of America, they can by the proper use of their ballots secure a real increase in the family allowance without any strike or labor trouble. Our tax load today is greater than our total American family meat and grocery bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

SUBPENA POWERS OF COMMITTEE ON LOBBYING

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, last week the House Select Committee on Lobbying had before it certain witnesses brought there in response to a subpoena issued by the chairman of the committee. At that time there was considerable controversy as to the legality of the subpoena; following that there was some discussion on the floor regarding the procedure and the legality of the subpoena. At that time I announced in the course of the discussion here that certainly as a responsible member of the committee I would not support any action seeking to bring about a contempt citation unless it should clearly appear that the basis for such action was properly laid, having to do with the legality of the subpoena, the scope of the inquiry that properly might be followed by the committee, and anything else that might be pertinent.

Assuming that shortly the committee will be called upon to deal with the matter further, and as a contribution to some thinking preliminary to what might be done by the committee, and since it has appeared that the legality of the subpoena is predicated upon the words of the resolution itself which created the committee, I want to give my opinion for whatever it may be worth as to that alleged legality.

First of all, may I say that an examination of the records of the committee discloses that no general authority was given to the chairman of the committee to issue subpoenas. The resolution itself states:

For the purpose of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, it seems clear to me that it is the committee or the subcommittee that is authorized to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and records. There has been no designation of any subcommittee, so that is ruled out; and it would be a question of what the committee has done as a committee. The record discloses that the committee has taken no action. The resolution contains this further language:

Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him, and may be

served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

In my opinion that clearly sets up the mechanics to be followed in respect to the signature of the subpoena and its issuance after the committee has acted affirmatively either in specific authorization or in general authorization to the chairman to issue the subpoena. Without any regard, therefore, to the merits of the question sought to be presented there; and without going into that at this time, it is my firm conviction that the subpoenas under which the committee was seeking to operate at the time are not legal and hence would not be effective.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE ISRAEL M. FOSTER

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to advise the membership of the House of the death of Hon. Israel M. Foster. Mr. Foster served as a Member of Congress three terms. He served in the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Congresses. Before coming to Congress Mr. Foster was a prominent lawyer in his home town. His service in Congress was of a high order.

Soon after his retirement from Congress, he was appointed commissioner of the United States Court of Claims here in Washington. He served in that capacity until 1942 when he retired because of ill health. He passed away at his home in Washington on June 10 and his funeral was held today at the Pumphrey Funeral Home in Bethesda at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Foster was prominently identified with the Ohio University which is located at Athens, Ohio. He was a member of the board of trustees of that University and participated prominently in many of the college and civil activities of that community. He leaves a wife and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. John M. Littlepage and the other is Mrs. Bruce M. Buckmaster, all of whom now reside in Washington.

There are only four Members in Congress on the Republican side now who served with Mr. Foster. These are Mr. REED of New York, Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan, Mr. TABER of New York, and Mr. MICHENER of Michigan.

The Athens Messenger, which is the leading newspaper in the home city of Mr. Foster, carried an article about him which is as follows:

EX-CONGRESSMAN FOSTER, 77, DIES IN WASHINGTON

Israel M. Foster, former Congressman from the Tenth District, died Saturday in Washington, D. C., where he made his home. A native of Athens, he had been ill for several years.

Mr. Foster, 77, who retired in 1942 after 17 years as Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims, had previously served three terms in Congress. Prior to that, he

practiced law in Athens and, for 8 years, was the county's prosecuting attorney.

A member of the Ohio University board of trustees from 1900 to 1925, his memory is to be honored in a memorial statement which the board authorized when informed of his death while it was in session here Saturday.

The statement is to be written by Arthur C. Johnson, board member who is editor of the Columbus Dispatch and who was Mr. Foster's fraternity brother in Phi Delta Theta while in school here.

Mr. Foster, who also attended Harvard University and was graduated from Ohio State University law school in 1908, received his bachelor of arts degree at OU in 1895.

Considered one of the university's most loyal alumni, he helped organize the Washington, D. C. alumni club and, when the OU football team went to Annapolis in 1932 to play Navy, Mr. Foster was their host in the National Capital.

Always a sports enthusiast, he served while a student as president of the Athletic League of Ohio Colleges, which later became the Ohio Conference. Foster was OU baseball manager as a senior.

While in Congress, Mr. Foster authored the first child-labor-law amendment and served as a Member of the House of Representatives Judicial Committee. He was also author of acts creating a boys' reformatory in Ohio and a women's reformatory in West Virginia.

During 17 years as Commissioner of the Court of Claims, he tried 680 cases in which plaintiffs sought judgments against the United States in sums which aggregated more than \$10,000,000.

Mr. Foster was a direct descendant of Ebenezer Foster, one of the minute men who fought the Battle of Concord Bridge during the Revolutionary War.

His great-grandmother, Sallie Foster, was a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church in Athens in 1809 and Mr. Foster later became a member of the church board.

Mr. Foster was one of eight children of Franklin Foster, whose father, Hull, came here in 1805 from Massachusetts. Franklin Foster was in business on Court Street for a number of years. His daughter, Mrs. O. F. Peoples, 19 South Congress Street, and a son, Eli, of Long Beach, Calif., are the only surviving children.

Besides his widow, with whom Mr. Foster had maintained his home at 3717 Ingomar Street NW, in Washington for a number of years, the ex-Congressman is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Frances Buckmaster and Mrs. Ruth Littlepage, also of Washington.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper clipping, and also that any other Members who wish to do so may have permission to extend their remarks in reference to Mr. Foster.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am one of the Members who served with Mr. Foster in the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congress. I remember him very well and most pleasantly. He was one of the finest Americans I ever met. The other Members on our side of the House who served with Mr. Foster join in lamenting his passing away, and extend our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family.

Mr. JENKINS. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, of course, I was not here at the time Mr.

Foster was a Member of this body from 1919 to 1925. His daughter, however, is married to a very good personal friend of mine from Indiana, who lives here in Washington and whom the gentleman knows. By reason of this fact I became acquainted with Mr. Foster and I found him to be one of the most lovable and one of the finest persons I have ever known. I join with the gentleman from Ohio in paying tribute to his memory and in expressing deepest sympathy to his family.

Mr. JENKINS. I thank the gentleman from Indiana. I, too, know Mr. John Littlepage, to whom the gentleman refers.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I recall Representative Israel M. Foster very pleasantly. He was a fine American, an able Representative. As my colleagues with whom I have served many years pass away, I am reminded a little bit of history that tells us that the workmen who toiled with infinite patience and skill cutting, polishing, and perfecting the marble blocks used in the construction of the Parthenon, were so blinded by the dust from their own chiseling that they never saw, even in dim outline, the beauty, majesty, and perfection of the completed structure. There it stands today as it has stood for more than 2,000 years—a perpetual challenge to those who aspire to perfection in the realm of art.

And so it is with the legislators who come here to this hall. They carry on their legislative labors amid all the confusion and partisanship and excitement that exists in this forum without realizing what they have contributed means to the perfection of this great and glorious Government of ours. Representative Foster made his contribution as a laborer here; building up the strength, not only of the material affairs of the Government but of the spiritual principles that make for national character. I deplore the death of my good friend Representative Foster. I extend my deep sympathy to his bereaved family.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I remember Mr. Foster very well indeed. I recognized then and I still recognize the fine qualities that the gentleman possessed. Among those most outstanding was his loyalty to his friends. I extend to the family of the deceased my sincere sympathies with the hope that time will assuage their grief.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. REES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

IN BEHALF OF SENATOR MCCARTHY— EDITORIAL FROM THE BRIDGEPORT POST

[Mr. MCCARTHY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "In Behalf of Senator McCarthy," published in the Bridgeport Post for June 7, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

A COMMITTEEMAN WRITES ABOUT PMA

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Committeeman Writes About PMA," written by Miles A. Nelson, county committeeman, Itasca County, Minn., and published in the Farmer's Union Herald of June 5, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CRITICAL FARM SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

[In accordance with the authority granted Mr. WILEY on June 2, 1950 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 8088), there was submitted for Mr. WILEY today a statement prepared by him on the critical farm situation in Wisconsin, which appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. LEHMAN was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate for the remainder of the day in order to go to New York to address a gathering this evening.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. WILLIAMS was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of today and tomorrow, in order to attend the Del-Mar-Va chicken festival.

Mr. DARBY. Mr. President, it is necessary for me to get some information relative to the raising of chickens in Kansas, by going to Delaware tomorrow to attend the Del-Mar-Va chicken festival. I ask unanimous consent to be absent for that purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the request be repeated, please?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas has said that it is necessary for him to attend the chicken festival in Delaware tomorrow, in order to obtain some information for the chicken raisers in Kansas.

Mr. LUCAS. Then I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, leave is granted.

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. LANGER was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate from Thursday, June 15 until Tuesday, June 27.

CERTAIN BENEFITS TO ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. NEELY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Do I correctly understand that the Senator from West Virginia moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments?

Mr. NEELY. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. FREAR, and Mr. LANGER conferees on the part of the Senate.

MARINE INSURANCE IN THE ECA PROGRAM

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I hope I may have the attention of the Senate while I discuss and ask to have inserted in the RECORD certain matters coming from the so-called watch-dog committee of the House and Senate. I shall require about 2½ minutes to present each of two matters for the RECORD, if I may have unanimous consent to occupy that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, since the beginning of the ECA program the matter of marine insurance in the program has been one of considerable concern to the industry of this country. In the early days of the program, ECA provided funds to cover marine insurance on shipments abroad. Some months later the Administrator changed this policy and announced that he would no longer allocate dollars for the payment of marine-insurance premiums. Many protests were raised by the industry, and these protests were forcibly called to the attention of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation. The staff of the joint committee made a study of the matter and prepared a report on the situation last year. After this report was prepared, the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation held hearings at which members of the insurance industry and officials of the ECA appeared and testified with respect to the ECA policy.

As a result of these hearings and the studies made by the staff of the joint committee, I submitted an amendment to the ECA extension authorization last year which was adopted by the Senate and finally passed the Congress in a revised form. This amendment provided that the ECA Administrator should provide dollar funds for the payment of insurance premiums on commodities purchased in the United States where such insurance was placed on a competitive basis in accordance with normal trade practices prevailing prior to the outbreak of World War II.

Subsequent to the passage of this legislation, the ECA issued a revised regulation which was supposed to give effect to the change in the law. I do not think the regulation gave full implementation to the intent of Congress in enacting the amendment to which I have referred. On July 18 of last year I wrote the Administrator of the ECA, pointing out my objection to the revised amendment issued by the ECA and he replied under date of July 26 in a letter which I do not consider satisfactory. Since that time,

I continue to receive, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation, protests from the insurance industry pointing out the fact that the American industry is being discriminated against in the countries we are furnishing aid under the ECA program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the report to which I have referred, as well as the exchange of letters between myself and Mr. Hoffman, printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follow:

MARINE INSURANCE IN THE ECA PROGRAM CHANGE IN ECA POLICY

On September 13, 1948, ECA announced that it would no longer allocate dollars for the payment of marine-insurance premiums. Its statement was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, September 13.—In a further move to emphasize private trade practices in the ECA operations as directed by Congress, Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator, announced today that no ECA funds will be allocated in the future to cover the cost of insurance premiums for ECA-financed cargoes. In the future insurance for cargoes will be handled by the exporter and importer as they desire, similar to export-import procedures that have prevailed in private trade transactions.

"New procurement authorizations will not carry allocation of ECA funds for insurance premiums, but use of such funds authorized in past procurement authorizations will be honored, Hoffman said.

"The new ECA policy on insurance premiums is based on the belief that such ECA funds as might be required for insurance premiums could better be used for projects more closely related to the main ECA objective of recovery in the participating nations. This new policy is threefold:

"1. ECA will not finance insurance payments directly or indirectly. Losses of shipments will be regarded as a program expense and will require counterpart deposits by the country in local currency.

"2. Participating countries or their importers may insure as they desire, using any currency they choose for payment of premiums. ECA will not decide whether cargoes should or should not be insured.

"3. In the event of losses, no adjustment will be made in the local currency counterpart funds of the participating countries.

"Hoffman said that administrative as well as legal and economic considerations pointed to the wisdom of avoiding ECA involvement in insurance financing."

Under this shift in policy the premium on insurance during transportation from factory to shipside is still absorbed by ECA as a part of the seller's price on sales f. a. s. (free at shipside), but insurance during transportation from American wharf to Europe is not so absorbed. The protest of the marine insurance industry against this decision of ECA is directed to the point that ECA's theory of fostering private channels of trade cannot be realized in practice so long as foreign governments control foreign trade through currency controls. Such controls permit foreign governments to order their nationals to procure insurance in their own national markets and, necessarily, in their own currencies since no dollars will be released for the payment of premiums. Such a directive, issued by the French insurance syndicate, will be found in appendix I.

The reasoning of ECA by which it justifies its change in policy will be found in a report to its advisory committee on insurance, appendix II, page 5. Two marine insurance associations have filed with the staff a memo-

random setting forth the answer of the industry to the points made by ECA. Briefly, the 170 positions are as follows:

ECA POSITION AND REPLY OF THE INDUSTRY

1. ECA: If it finances the payment of premiums, it must satisfy itself that the insurance is of the appropriate kind and amount and that claims are vigorously prosecuted, which will require installation of checking points, legal review of specific transactions, study of rates. This will make necessary a considerable organization.

Industry: The industry already has established practices and rates which will make unnecessary most of the difficulty ECA envisages. Commercial banks now customarily assume responsibility in ordinary commercial transactions.

2. ECA: Programing difficulties will result whether (1) recipient countries retain all collections, resulting in their having free dollars, or (2) insurance collections are returned to the general funds of ECA, in which event no one will have any interest in prosecuting the claim except ECA, or (3) the collections are credited either in dollars or goods to the participating country.

Industry: The consignee who has deposited local currency in the counterpart fund will have an interest in prosecuting claims because he cannot receive back his deposit until the claim has been paid. If all losses are payable to ECA for the account of whom it may concern, the participating country can be notified that it is entitled to a replacement or a substitution.

3. ECA: A program such as that administered by ECA cannot be insured because the proceeds cannot restore damages and the bulk of losses will probably occur in small quantities in a large number of transactions so that, unless all-purpose coverage is utilized, ECA will not be protected for the larger amount of its potential losses.

Industry: Additional expenses of all risk insurance are reflected in additional loss recoveries and the net cost to ECA of either type of insurance should not substantially differ.

4. ECA: In all probability, more may be paid in premiums than is received in benefits to ECA.

Industry: That is undoubtedly true but permitting American marine insurance companies to profit from doing business is not inconsistent with the practice of ECA in permitting other commercial concerns to obtain a profit from rendering a necessary service.

5. ECA: It should be emphasized that insurance is a private matter to be considered by parties directly concerned and ECA should do nothing to interfere with the placing of such insurance.

Industry: Insurance is not left as a private matter to be considered by the parties directly concerned, but the net result of ECA's decision has been a rapid and complete movement away from the utilization of private channels of trade in the insurance field and this move has been enforced by regulations of foreign governments.

6. ECA: Local currency funds should not be affected by losses, because such a procedure is administratively the simplest. Payments in local currency may be regarded as a fair assumption by participating countries of their pro rata share of program costs and of the real economic costs generally borne by the United States economy. Such local currency payments may be regarded as restitution to ECA for "lost" dollars and the foreign country is in a position similar to ECA, that is, it generally has the same interest or lack of it in insurance.

Industry: In order to protect himself the consignee must purchase insurance payable in his local currency. As a net result, marine insurance has been forced out of the American market into foreign markets.

COMMENT

There are four entities involved in an ECA financed transaction—ECA itself, a foreign government, a foreign importer, and an American exporter.

The American exporter has no interest in insurance beyond the time when delivery is made of the merchandise, title passes, and he becomes entitled to his money. He is customarily covered by insurance up to this time and the premium is added to the cost of the merchandise delivered.

The foreign importer has deposited in the counterpart fund the local currency equivalent of the dollar cost of his shipment, and he will be made whole financially if, in the event of loss, the amount of his deposit in local currency is returned to him through insurance. Under the recovery aspect of the ECA program, however, his interest would not seem to be merely in being made whole financially—he needs a replacement of the lost shipment. This can only be obtained with dollars.

The foreign government, in the event of a loss, finds itself in this position—its program has been charged by ECA with the shipment and its national economy is in need of a replacement. It has retained the local currency deposited by its importer, but that cannot be used to purchase the replacement. Dollars are required for this. If its needs or requirements have been either accurately estimated or underestimated in the program, it must necessarily either do without a needed replacement or resort to its free dollars for the cost of the replacement. The former course will in theory be a drag on recovery, and the latter course, under the dollar deficit theory, will not result in relieving ECA of the burden of financing the replacement, but will merely shift the expense from one annual program to the next.

ECA may regard itself as sufficiently large to be a self-insurer, and it undoubtedly is, but unless it sets up a reserve fund sufficiently large to take care of all anticipated losses, it will necessarily find itself in the position of having allocated all of its available funds to specific programs. In the event of a loss, it will then not be able to finance a replacement except by taking the money out of some other part of the program.

It seems apparent that describing a loss as "a program expense" will not supply the dollars required to finance a replacement. This must be done by an appropriation of funds sufficient in amount to pay either the cost of replacements or the premium on insurance to cover losses. In a program as large as that of ECA, the latter will doubtless be the larger amount.

This brings up for consideration the situation in which the American marine insurance industry now finds itself. Congress has already expressed in several statutes its desire to foster the growth of this industry as a contributor to the strength of the United States merchant marine.¹ The functioning of this industry requires a considerable organization, such as underwriters, brokers, claim adjusters, inspectors, engineers, and former sea captains skilled in packing and stowage. Such an organization, once dispersed, cannot soon be reassembled. To support such an organization and at the same time furnish insurance at reasonable rates requires an extensive business and a broad coverage of risks, including cargoes as well as hulls. The elimination of American insurance companies from the business of covering ECA-financed shipments may have serious results in both particulars.

The result of such a directive as that issued by the French is to disrupt the cus-

tomary commercial practice under which insurance is bought from warehouse to warehouse and is procured by whoever finances the trade.

The mere elimination of such directives would not appear to be a very effective remedy. The real control which foreign governments have over the placement of insurance is through their control over exchange. Unless dollars are released, their nationals cannot obtain dollar insurance, except possibly from English companies which may be adequately supplied with dollars and which might, in particular instances, be willing to receive continental currencies in payment of premiums. Thus the real issue is the desirability of assisting United States marine insurance companies as a force supporting the American merchant marine.

While the marine insurance industry states that it desires merely freedom to compete, this freedom would not seem pregnant with results unless dollars are made available, through ECA, to the foreign customers of American insurance companies.

Legislative action does not seem to be required, but may be desirable. If and when ECA concludes that its present policy is not encouraging private channels of trade, but, on the contrary, is encouraging and making effective control by foreign governments of the marine insurance business, ECA may by administrative action return the situation to its status prior to September 13, 1948:

APPENDIX I

SYNDICATE OF MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
Paris, September 6, 1948.

III. Circular Letter No. 695.

Object: Marshall plan.

The presidency informs its colleagues that, for a number of weeks already, it has been worried about the application of certain clauses of the Marshall plan, which seem to deprive the European insurance markets of the insurance of the goods imported under this plan.

In full agreement with the insurance direction, our presidency has gotten in contact with various French administrations.

On the other hand, in order to coordinate the efforts of the European markets all placed in the same position, it has also had interesting conversations with the representatives of the various foreign markets.

The results obtained are not yet definite, but already the direction of foreign exchange which had transmitted a note on this problem to the French mission in the United States has received a notice according to which the American authorities would not object to the insurance being covered in the French market.

The direction of foreign exchange, in full agreement with the insurance direction and upon our request, had in the past instructed all French importers to insure all goods purchased, thanks to the interim aid, on an f. o. b. basis and not on a c. i. f. basis. In this way up to now the French market has had the benefit of the insurance of the imports.

A new circular letter is addressed to all French importers instructing them to refuse to buy on a c. i. f. basis the goods imported in application of the Marshall plan.

The insurance direction which has just informed us of this news, requests us to notify them of the cases which have come to our attention in which these instructions of the Foreign Exchange Direction have not been followed.

It would, therefore, be advisable that the insurance carriers of our market, in particular the insurers of the groupements policies, get in touch with the assured, through the intermediary of the brokers, in order to attract their attention to this point.

¹Shipping Act of 1916, U. S. C., title 46, sec. 811, Merchant Marine Act of 1920, U. S. C., title 46, sec. 885.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED UNDER THE
CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930,
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

JUNE 22, 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4295]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 2.

TOM MURRAY,
HOMER THORNBERRY,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,
WILLIAM LANGER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: Section 8 (b) (1), added by the House bill to section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, provides that an annuity shall be payable, upon the death of an annuitant who retired before April 1, 1948, and who received the increased annuity provided by such section, to his or her wife or husband to whom the annuitant was married before April 1, 1948. Paragraph (1) applies in the case of any such annuitant who died after April 30, 1948. The Senate amendment makes this paragraph inapplicable in the case of a retired officer or employee whose present annuity exceeds the amount of the annuity to which he would be entitled if the Civil Service Retirement Act, as now in effect, had been in effect on the date of his retirement, unless such retired officer or employee elects to have his annuity reduced to such amount. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 2: Section 8 (b) (2), added by the House bill to section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May, 29, 1930, as amended, provides that the annuity of a retired officer or employee who elected a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in such section 8 shall be increased by 25 percent, or \$300, whichever is the lesser. The Senate amendment provides that the annuity of a retired officer or employee shall not be increased under paragraph (2) to an amount which will exceed the amount of annuity to which he would be entitled if the Civil Service Retirement Act, as now in effect, had been in effect on the date of his retirement. The Senate recedes.

TOM MURRAY,
HOMER THORNBERRY,
EDWARD H. REES,
Managers on the Part of the House.

in the hope that it will eventually be rejected by the House, or the conferees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As many as favor the amendment—

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Chair permit me—and, I think, encourage me—to respond to the Senator from West Virginia?

I am not much concerned with the fact that the Senator from West Virginia says he is willing to take the amendment to conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair might suggest to both Senators that the bill is a Senate bill. If the House agrees to the bill in the form in which it is passed by the Senate, there will not be a conference. If the House disagrees, there will be a conference.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I only wish to establish this as being so, in order that we may anticipate the requirements of the future: On the basis only of what I have pointed out to the Senate of the United States—namely, a discrepancy, a contradiction, a serious mistake, Mr. President, as between a committee bill, on the one hand, and a committee report, on the other hand—if by way of argument the amendment was accepted and the bill, as thus amended, went to conference, and if the House conferees permitted themselves to accept such carelessness—and I speak respectfully—and rejected the amendment, then I would have no reasonable, logical, decent, or American course of action to pursue other than to be as strongly against acceptance of the conference report as I am willing to be in trying to resolve the merits of this question on their own feet, standing here tonight, tomorrow, or some other time.

If the Senator from West Virginia wishes to get a vote on this amendment, and if the amendment is adopted, and if the Senator from West Virginia finds it necessary to take the bill to conference, then I merely wanted to know that when the conference report comes back, if it disregards the advice of Mr. Cogswell and continues the premise that something is done in the Senate bill which the Senate committee report says is not done, I would do everything I could to get Senators to agree that we had better reconcile what obviously is a mistake—I have never said it was an intentional mistake—before we take any positive action. Whatever the Senator from West Virginia wishes to do will be I think acceptable to the junior Senator from Washington.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, if it is necessary for me to sell my parliamentary soul in order to prevail upon the Senator from Washington to permit us to vote on the bill tonight—the price is much higher than I am willing to pay. If my only choice is between the sacrifice of what I conceive to be proper protection for the people and a prolonged filibuster by the Senator from Washington I shall unhesitatingly choose the latter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of my statement be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the remainder of the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Prior to 1940, there were available for occupancy in metropolitan Washington 253,000 units of living space. Since 1940, through 1949, there have been added 169,000 units of additional shelter. These additional units created since 1940 are sufficient to house in excess of 500,000 persons. Breaking down these additional 169,000 units of space, we find in Fairfax County, Va., 17,000 new units of space; Arlington County, 25,000 new units; in Alexandria, 10,000 new units; in Montgomery County, Md., 24,000 additional units; Prince Georges County, 32,000 new units; and in Washington, D. C., 61,000 new units. These figures just given you are to December 31, 1949. They do not reflect some 7,000 or 8,000 housing units that have been started and now under construction since January 1, 1950, and which will soon be ready for occupancy. No other city or metropolitan area in the United States has had such a relative increase of new units constructed to units available prior to the war.

Census figures and BLS figures prove conclusively, and none to my knowledge has satisfactorily contradicted the plain fact that rent control produces shortages. Any commodity or service which can be purchased at far less than such commodity or service would bring in the free market will be purchased in a quantity or amount in excess of the actual need for such commodity or service. This has been clearly illustrated and defined in city after city throughout the country as it relates to housing and shelter. The prewar rate of housing consumption in Washington, D. C., was 3.8 persons per unit. The postwar housing consumption rate is down to 3.5 persons per unit. Nevertheless and despite the fact that the consumption rate per unit is down to 3.5, there has been built and there is now building, an amount of housing which will exceed the estimated population of Washington, D. C., by approximately 100,000 people. It is for this reason and for this known fact that the District of Columbia office of the Federal Housing Administration announced on May 13, 1950, that, and I quote:

"Neither sites would be approved nor applications for mortgage insurance accepted for rental-housing projects under section 207 in the Washington metropolitan area for either elevator or garden-type apartments in the high and medium-rent range until satisfactory market absorption of the large number of rental units (existing, under construction, and proposed) is observed and a demand for additional units is clearly evidenced."

Provable figures indicate that Washington, D. C. has outbuilt every other city in the Nation in relation to new rental units started in proportion to the size of the city—its population. In the 4-year period, 1946-49, Boston has started 37 rental units for each 10,000 of its population; San Francisco, 67 new rental units per 10,000 population; New York City, 111 per 10,000; Los Angeles, 167 per 10,000; Washington, D. C., 319 rental units per 10,000. The average for the United States is 40 rental units per 10,000. Washington, therefore, has so far outbuilt the rest of the Nation that there is no large city in the country where decontrol of rents could be more justified. There is no large metropolitan area anywhere in the country except Washington, D. C., where rental housing built has approached the increase in population since the beginning of the war through December 31, 1949. The population gain in Washington, D. C. has been 41

percent since 1940. The increase in the number of standing units of rental housing has been 39 percent since 1940. This is rental housing only. It does not include the tens of thousands of houses built to sell. It does not include the very substantial number of houses that were converted into apartments.

In the early part of the war there was established a central-listing bureau, the D. C. housing center, at which bureau, owners of rental property were requested to list their rental offerings and with which those in need of housing would file their applications. Figures showing the applications received have steadily declined since 1946, at which time applications ran approximately 4,000 per year, down to the present indicated rate in the spring of 1950 of approximately 1,700 applications per year. Through the same period of time, figures obtained from the central-listing bureau indicate that rental units available have steadily increased so that in the spring of 1950 placement of applicants far exceeded applications for accommodations, and these figures and this comparison do not include single rooms in rooming houses or boarding houses.

There is no better barometer to check market conditions than advertising. In a seller's market, the buyer advertises for goods—in a buyer's market, the seller advertises for buyers. In the first case, the buyer seeks the seller, in the second the seller seeks the buyer. The state of the rental market is truly reflected by advertising, particularly the classified lineage of houses and apartments for rent and houses and apartments wanted to rent.

Beginning with the fall of 1944, and continuing to about the end of 1947, there was an obvious shortage of family housing. Housing could be obtained all through the war if a person or family were willing to live in rented rooms. During the 42-month period referred to, the advertising lineage of housing seekers was about four times as much as the lineage used for advertising houses and apartments for rent.

Then what happened? From the end of 1947, the lineage used to offer apartments and houses, again no rooms, has been on the continual climb until today it exceeds what it was in the fall of 1941. At the same time, advertising by those seeking housing has dropped to about one-third of what it was at its peak in early 1947. The amount of lineage used to advertise places for rent has increased from its low in 1945 about seven times.

This one set of facts proves that the housing shortage in Washington is a thing of the past.

With further reference to the use of advertising as a barometer of market conditions, and in addition to the above facts just given, which were related to classified advertising, we find for the first time in 8 or 9 years the reappearance of display advertising in every week-end edition of the local press, offering available apartments in all sizes, one-, two-, and three-bedrooms, ranging from \$66 up, including utilities, in most of them. These two-, three-, and four-column display ads offer apartments both in and out of the District and in every community within the metropolitan area. Not so long ago, one rental project used an entire double-page spread to offer its facilities, soon to come onto the market.

And now some facts on family income for residents of the District. Those who favor a continuation of rent control in the District state that rental housing being built rents for more than the vast majority of the people of Washington can afford to pay. Figures recently made available disprove that statement. The greater portion of the people of Washington and its immediate vicinity have the highest incomes of prob-

ably any city in the United States and can pay, and in actual fact are paying, the going rentals in new buildings. It has long been a rule of thumb in the rental business that a tenant is justified in paying between 20 and 25 percent of his income for rent. The median rent for Washington, D. C., is \$83 per unit. Twenty-five percent of the median take-home pay after allowance for income-tax deductions is \$84. This would indicate that more than half the population can afford to pay 25 percent of their income as rent.

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Washington has been endeavoring as best he could to bring to the attention of his colleagues facts and figures on housing in the metropolitan area of Washington, and now, before concluding his remarks, may he reflect on the disastrous effect of rent control in another capital city of a great country—Paris, France. Many, if not all of my colleagues, have at one time or another visited this city and I need not tell them of the squalid, unhealthy rental facilities in that great city, but perhaps I might for a few minutes reflect on what has caused this physical deterioration of their existing rental housing, and the almost total non-production of new rental shelter.

I now desire to read briefly from a pamphlet entitled "No Vacancies," written by Bertrand de Jouvenel, as follows:

"The story starts with World War No. 1. It then seemed both humane and reasonable to preserve the interests of the families while the boys were in the Army or working for victory. So existing situations were frozen. It was also reasonable to avoid disturbances at the end of the war. The veterans' homecoming should not be spoiled by evictions and rent increases. Thus prewar situations were hardened into rights. The owner lost, temporarily, of course, the disposition of his property, and the stipulations of law superseded agreement between the parties. This was only for a time.

"But by the time the situation was reviewed in 1922, retail prices had trebled with rents still at their prewar level. It was then plain that a return to liberty would imply huge increases, an index to them being provided by rents in the small free sector, which hovered around two and a half times the 1914 rents. The legislator shrank from this crisis. Wages were by then three and a half times what they had been in 1914, and the expenditure for rent in the worker's budget had shrunk from something like 16 percent before the war to around 5 percent. In our times habits grow up rapidly: Instead of regarding rent as constituting normally one-sixth of one's expenditures, one took it now as being normally one-twentieth. Also, a "right" had developed, the "right" to dig in. Always very sedentary, the French now had stuck roots in their rented lodgings.

"The legislator decided to deal with this matter in a prudent, statesmanlike manner. So the tenant's right to stay in possession was confirmed but the rent was slightly raised. Successive increases were granted in further laws, all warmly debated. A new owner-tenant relationship thus took shape. The owner was powerless either to evict the tenant or debate the price of rent with him, the state took care of that price. The price rose but slowly, while in the meantime the field of regulation was successively enlarged to bring in such flats as had not been previously regulated. New buildings put up since 1915 were alone left unregulated to stimulate construction. This exception was not to endure for long.

"THE FEAR OF LIBERTY"

"No systematic view inspired this policy. It just grew from the fear of a sudden return to liberty which seemed ever more dangerous as prices stepped up. And, of course, if one must control the price of rent, one could not

allow the owner to dislodge tenants, because in that case he might so easily have stipulated secretly with the new tenant; so rent control implied necessarily the denial of the owner's right to dismiss.

"What then happened to rents under this regime? In 1929, with retail prices more than six times what they had been in 1914, rents had not yet doubled, the real rents, the rents in terms of buying power, were less than a third of what they had been before the war.

"Lawmaking went on; no single subject has taken up so much of the time and energy of Parliament. But the improvement in the condition of the owners, when it occurred, was not the work of the lawmakers. It was brought about by the economic crisis which lowered retail prices. Thus by 1935, rents then being up to almost three times their prewar level, retail prices were down and the owners obtained almost two-thirds of their prewar real income. Or they would have obtained it had not the Laval government then decided on a cut of 10 percent in rents as one of the measures designed to bring down the cost of living and implement a policy of deflation.

"When the Popular Front came in in 1936, the process of devaluations started again, retail prices soared, and the real income from buildings crumbled from year to year.

"Then came World War II. The return to liberty which had been devised for 1943 was, of course, dismissed, and all rents were frozen, including this time those of recent building which had till then escaped.

"THE BUSY LAWMAKERS"

"Since the liberation, an order in council of 1945 and two laws in 1947 have intervened, bringing up to 119 the number of laws or quasi-laws on the subject since 1918. The new laws have provided for increases jacking up rents. The lodgings built before 1914 can now be rented at prices 70 percent above the 1939 price. But while rents increased 1.7 times, retail prices increased more than 14 times. In other terms, the buying power of rents was set at 12 percent of its 1939 level, already greatly depressed as we have seen. The buildings put up since 1914 were more severely treated on the assumption that the ruling rents in 1939 had been more adequate. The permissible increase was set at 30 percent as against 1939, thus keeping the buying power of rents at 9 percent of what it was before World War II. It was further specified for the buildings dating back to 1911 or earlier, which comprise, as we have noted, 9 out of 10 buildings, that their rent should in no case be more than 6.8 times the 1914 rent. This, in spite of the fact that retail prices were then 99.8 times as high as in 1914.

"In short, owners of new buildings have been allowed to get in terms of real income less than a tenth of what they got before World War II.

"Owners of old buildings, that is, nine-tenths of all buildings, have been allowed to get in terms of real income either 12 percent of what they got in 1939 or a little less than 7 percent of what they got in 1914—which ever is least, the law took care to specify.

"Possibly the French example may prove of some interest. It goes to show that rent control is self-perpetuating and culminates in both the physical ruin of housing and the legal dispossession of the owners. It is enough to visit the houses in Paris to reach conclusions. The havoc wrought here is not the work of the enemy but of our own measures."

And so, Mr. President, let us not through misinformation or selfish partisanship subject our own national capital to these same insidious conditions which have made housing in Paris so unattractive to its tenants and have made paupers of most of its owners.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is my solid conviction that there is no economic justification for any further extension of rent control within the District of Columbia, and as Washington, D. C., was the first American

city to be placed under rent control by action of its Congress, so let it be the first American city to be removed from rent control by direct action of its Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1949

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1856, the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3809) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2335. An act to make certain revisions in titles I and III of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended; and

S. J. Res. 190. Joint resolution extending the period of effectiveness of the Selective Service Act of 1948 for 15 days.

BENEFITS TO ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The conference report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 2.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
J. ALLEN FREAR, JR.,
WILLIAM LANGER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

TOM MURRAY,
HOMER THORNBERRY,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator state what this bill is?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Missouri that this bill pertains to retirement benefits. It was passed unanimously by the House and was passed, with an amendment, by the Senate. The amendment which was adopted by the Senate would have adversely affected retirement benefits for employees receiving less than \$3,000-a-year income. Those receiving above \$3,000 a year it would have benefited. That is how the Senate amendment would have worked in that particular situation. The Senate conferees, after extensive conference with the House conferees, receded from the Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and concurred in the House bill unanimously.

Mr. DONNELL. I understand the Senator to mean that the Senate conferees unanimously concurred with the House conferees.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator. The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MYERS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Capt. Charles D. Wheelock, for temporary appointment to the grade of rear admiral in the United States Navy;

Glenn L. Wegener, and sundry other persons, for appointment in the Navy;

Alvin A. Annis, and sundry other persons, for appointment as commissioned warrant officers in the Navy;

Andrew J. Myers, Jr., to be second lieutenant in the United States Air Force;

Earl L. Laird, and sundry other persons for appointment in the United States Air Force;

James K. Adcock, and sundry other persons for appointment in the United States Air Force;

Lawrence Wendall Adams, and sundry other officers, for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the Clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Kenneth W. Spencer to be a

member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Willis W. Ritter to be United States judge of the district of Utah.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

Mr. MYERS. That nomination should go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nomination will be passed over. That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. MYERS. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, June 23, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 22 (legislative day of June 7), 1950:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

William Holroyd McGinnis, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 21, 1950.

IN THE ARMY

Lt. Gen. Clarence Ralph Huebner, O4552, deputy commander in chief, United States zone, Germany, and commanding general, United States Army, Europe (major general, U. S. Army), to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general under the provisions of subsection 504 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following-named officers for appointment to the positions indicated under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

Lt. Gen. Manton Sprague Eddy, O4655 (major general, U. S. Army), to be commanding general, United States Army, Europe, with the rank of lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Stafford LeRoy Irwin, O3803, United States Army, to be commanding general, United States forces, Austria, with rank of lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Joseph May Swing, O3801, United States Army, to be commandant, the Army War College, with the rank of lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Frank William Milburn, O3738, United States Army, to be commanding general, V Corps, with the rank of lieutenant general.

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. James Kirk, O3372, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Alfred Bixby Quinton, Jr., O3451, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Frank August Helleman, O4936, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Egbert Frank Bullene, O9708, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Irving Back, O10267, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Andrew Daniel Hopping, O10993, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Lillard Barriger, O1220, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Jonathan Lane Holman, O11226, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Roy Victor Rickard, O8156, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. John Huston Church, O8197, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Truman Casper Thorson, O10264, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Francis Hickey, O10362, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Robert Homer Soule, O11888, United States Army.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Charles Frederick Colson, O12173, United States Army.

Col. John Harrison Stokes, Jr., O12181, United States Army.

Col. George Windle Read, Jr., O12603, United States Army.

Col. Francis Hudson Oxx, O12607, United States Army.

Col. Richard Clare Partridge, O12630, United States Army.

Col. Francis William Farrell, O12784, United States Army.

Col. George Honnen, O12816, United States Army.

Col. Edward Thomas Williams, O12818, United States Army.

The following-named officer for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grade indicated under the provision of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be brigadier general, Medical Corps

Maj. Gen. George William Rice, O8850, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be brigadier generals

Col. Sam Foster Seeley, O17344, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Col. Paul Irwin Robinson, O17802, Medical Corps, United States Army.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), title II of the act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 365, 80th Cong.), and Public Law 36, Eightieth Congress, subject to physical qualification:

To be majors

Armen Bogosian, MC, O1685970.

Burt Friedman, MC, O332184.

Joseph D. Goldstein, MC, O319748.

Paul J. Schrader, MC, O542612.

To be captains

Charles R. Blake, MC, O936875.

Nicholas F. Conte, MC, O1725449.

David J. Edwards, MC, O1785988.

David L. Greenless, MC, O1786046.

Howard M. Huntington, DC, O976463.

Charles G. Kendall, DC, O1774998.

Carolus N. Lancaster, DC, O506478.

Oliver G. Nystul, DC.

Oakley K. Park, MC, O346607.

Jack P. Pollock, DC, O1774898.

Edme Regnier, MC, O1705166.

Richard L. Ross, DC, O473319.

Charles R. Stewart, MC.
 Theo. E. Tetreault, MC, O438349.
 Kenneth W. Thomasson, DC.
 Keith A. Walker, MC, O1767394.

To be first lieutenants

Francis H. Anderson, JAGC, O1695624.
 Theodore M. Behrmann, DC, O984102.
 Robert J. Carson, MC.
 John F. Christianson, MC, O960853.
 Henry C. Cosand, Jr., MC, O978339.
 George W. Cullum, MC, O977331.
 Richard A. Doane, DC, O965226.
 Glen S. Gamble, DC, O728634.
 John F. Goodman, Jr., JAGC, O377159.
 Byron J. Greany, DC, O969128.
 William K. Howard, MC, O980543.
 Thomas H. Reese, JAGC, O465269.
 Eric Reiss, MC, O954962.
 Richard E. Swisher, DC, O975842.
 Charles M. Thompson, JAGC, O975167.
 Nathan E. Vanaman, DC, O981281.
 Maurice B. Wehr, MC.
 Robert H. West, DC, O966002.

To be second lieutenants

Joan D. Archer, ANC, N792912.
 Allen C. Brown, WMSC, R2543.
 Lucile R. Hord, WMSC, M2855.
 Margaret C. McDonough, ANC, N792476.
 Mary J. Olssen, ANC, N754136.
 Catherine M. Owen, WMSC, M2858.
 Jessie R. Powell, WMSC, R2458.
 Carolyn I. Regan, WMSC, M2861.
 Agnes Spock, ANC, N804320.
 Jane R. Wiley, ANC, N804164.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the United States in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to completion of internship, and subject to physical qualification:

Walter M. Anglin, O975957.
 Norman L. Arnett, O975356.
 Theodore M. Badgley, O975342.
 Richard R. Beckworth, O2051045.
 Irving Berke, O975956.
 Nelson R. Blemly, O975841.
 Gordon W. Briggs, O975762.
 John P. Briske, O975343.
 John E. Canham, O975579.
 Elwyn Cavin, O425163.
 James R. Collier, O975559.
 Calvin C. Cranfield, Jr., O975687.
 Forrest G. Dannenbring, O974384.
 Robert F. Dillon, O975768.
 Charles R. Downs, O975542.
 Donald C. Fox, O975355.
 Charles E. Gahagen, O975756.
 Richard H. Garrett, O975688.
 James J. Gibbs, O975095.
 Robert F. Glock, O975559.
 Maurice J. Gonder, O971846.
 Richard E. Green, O975079.

James E. Hansen, O976165.
 Frank W. Hardy, O975901.
 Louis E. Harman, Jr., O969836.
 Robert F. Hood, O975900.
 Vincent H. S. Hume, O969837.
 Thomas J. Hurley, O977071.
 Donald J. Jacobson, O975691.
 Arnold W. Johnson, Jr., O966511.
 Robert C. Jones, O975570.
 Robert R. Keim, Jr., O975560.
 Louis W. King, Jr.
 Robert J. King, O975093.
 Gene N. Lam, O975354.
 Samuel G. Latty, O975838.
 Arthur G. Law, O975366.
 Wendell F. Lienhard, Jr., O975544.
 Bruce L. Livingstone, O975073.
 Joseph H. Masters, O975759.
 Laurence C. McGonagle, O975069.
 Travis H. Mueller, O975693.
 Stanley Newman, O975758.
 Bernard F. O'Hara, O975694.
 Robert E. Parmenter, O975353.
 Harvey W. Phelps, O975695.
 Douglas B. Price, O975707.
 John E. Reisner, O975341.
 Francis J. Rigney, O975582.
 Victor R. Rivera, O975757.
 Eugene A. Rosenberger, O975995.
 Milton E. Rubini, O975760.
 Robert B. Schmidt, O975765.
 Gerald J. Schwab, O975502.
 Vernon M. Smith, O975764.
 Reuel A. Stallones, O975958.
 Charles M. Struthers, O975358.
 Robert L. Sundre, O975896.
 Elias M. Throne, O975075.
 Thorndike C. Toops.
 Joseph N. Tori, O976839.
 Darl E. Vander Ploeg, O974387.
 Walter Wartonick, O976194.
 Charles H. P. Westfall, O976503.
 Charles F. Wilkins, Jr., O2040984.
 George S. Woodard, Jr., O975549.
 Ray E. Yarbrough, O965993.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

Milton Allen, O945726.
 Fred M. Bristol, O520729.
 Calvin W. Ellis, O955560.
 John G. Engstrom, O1688760.
 James A. Lillard, O1913282.
 Herbert F. Neller, Jr., O948274.
 Stanley I. Pilgrim, O979817.
 Wyatt G. Price.
 Ben L. Sanders, O543938.
 Clifford H. V. Turner.
 Kenneth S. Whittemore, Jr., O446101.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular

Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, and subject to physical qualification:

Charles L. Anderson.
 William S. Bice.
 William M. Bradley.
 George T. Burnop, O978761.
 Henry C. Camp, Jr.
 William G. Clemons.
 William E. Dasch.
 David W. Einsel, Jr.
 David C. Fariss.
 Ernest G. Grenier.
 Richard P. Jameson.
 Vance S. Jennings, O954108.
 James H. Johnson.
 Ben S. Malcom.
 Kenneth A. Marden.
 John L. McKinzy, O955838.
 Richard V. Murphy.
 Robert L. Peck III, O2204559.
 Joseph B. Starker.
 David P. Vielhaber.
 Richard L. Walton.
 Kenneth J. Williams, O954522.
 George S. Woodson.
 Doyle B. Wright.

The following-named distinguished military student for appointment in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to designation as a distinguished military graduate and subject to physical qualification:

Charles H. Meacham.

The following-named graduated cadets, United States Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, to rank from June 2, 1950, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Ernest Thomas Hayes, Jr.
 Richard Louis Kramer.
 Charles Rufus Smith, Jr.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate, June 22 (legislative day of June 7), 1950:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Kenneth W. Spencer, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years from July 1, 1950.

industry. To continue with its historical effectiveness, the domestic industry must have a market for the oil it finds and develops. It must rely for the preservation of its home market on either the National Government or the importing companies. The record shows that voluntary restraint has not been practiced and their announced programs call for a much higher rate of imports for 1950 than in 1949, and announced programs can be changed without notice or consent.

There are bills in both branches of Congress to provide workable and dependable restraints on the imports of petroleum. It is my concern that we do something in this session. If we do not, we will find the trouble has increased and the present storm which petroleum imports have raised will have become a tornado.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

FORMOSA

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, if we can believe the press reports of yesterday the defense arms of Government are now coming to the conclusion at a very late hour that Formosa is an extremely important piece of land in the world insofar as the defense of the United States is concerned. In my opinion the State Department, the Army, and the Navy had sufficient information as early as last October to know exactly what General MacArthur and his staff thought about that proposition, and at that time we should have taken all steps to protect Formosa the same as any section of the United States. As a matter of fact, and for our defense, we should not have surrendered control over Formosa until the Japanese peace treaty was signed. Certainly this is no time to turn Japan over to the Russian bear, unless we wish to commit suicide.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MILK

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, 1,150,175,142 quarts of fluid milk could have been made from the dried milk held by the Federal Government in storage April 30, 1950.

More than 67 percent of that was purchased last year.

It cost the taxpayers \$3,717,096.60 up to April 30 just to keep these more than 157,000 tons of a wholesome food commodity in storage.

It costs eighty-seven one-thousandths of a cent to transport 1 pound of dried milk from Manawa, Wis., to New York City.

The Federal Government could have used this wasted storage money to pay the freight on, all this milk to places where people would drink it. Beyond that, more than \$800,000 would still have been saved.

It is obvious now that those who have the power to bring about an immediate end to this insane situation have no intention of doing so. But they cannot escape the responsibility for their inexcusable and defiant continuing waste of the taxpayers' money. From July 1, 1949, to April 30, 1950, on dried milk alone the daily waste was \$12,227.32. On April 30, 1950, the Government had firm contracts to purchase an additional 27,656,941 pounds. Therefore the daily waste for storage alone must be over \$13,000 a day now.

It is equally obvious that, unless something is done promptly this food will spoil. Apparently those who have the clear power to prevent this hold in utter contempt the reaction of the American public to such wanton destruction of wholesome food. But, if the truth can be made clear to the public, I am convinced that its indignation will be swift and certain.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight of Friday, June 23, to file its report on H. R. 8920, the tax bill, and that anyone desiring to file minority views may have the same time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

ANNUITANTS RETIRED UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2304)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 2.

TOM MURRAY,
HOMER THORNBERRY,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,
WILLIAM LANGER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, submit

the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: Section 8 (b) (1), added by the House bill to section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, provides that an annuity shall be payable, upon the death of an annuitant who retired before April 1, 1948, and who received the increased annuity provided by such section, to his or her wife or husband to whom the annuitant was married before April 1, 1948. Paragraph (1) applies in the case of any such annuitant who died after April 30, 1948. The Senate amendment makes this paragraph inapplicable in the case of a retired officer or employee whose present annuity exceeds the amount of the annuity to which he would be entitled if the Civil Service Retirement Act, as now in effect, had been in effect on the date of his retirement, unless such retired officer or employee elects to have his annuity reduced to such amount. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 2: Section 8 (b) (2), added by the House bill to section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, provides that the annuity of a retired officer or employee who elected a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in such section 8 shall be increased by 25 percent, or \$300, whichever is the lesser. The Senate amendment provides that the annuity of a retired officer or employee shall not be increased under paragraph (2) to an amount which will exceed the amount of annuity to which he would be entitled if the Civil Service Retirement Act, as now in effect, had been in effect on the date of his retirement. The Senate recedes.

TOM MURRAY,
HOMER THORNBERRY,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

MEAT INSPECTION

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to another one of the very harmful effects of the so-called Taber amendment to the appropriation bill. This situation has been well described by an article by Alfred D. Stedman, the agricultural editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. He says that the biggest set-back in 46 years of fighting for pure food and public health is threatened by this House slash. Some 346 meat inspectors throughout the country will have to be dismissed as a result of this curtailment in the appropriation bill.

I think the contradiction is apparent when just this week we authorized the

appointment of a committee to investigate chemical poisons or potential poisons in food, but at the same time are cutting appropriations to eliminate meat inspectors who are looking for causes of diseases which we know to exist.

I hope that the Senate will reconsider this arbitrary, unsound House action and provide adequate funds for the support of the meat-inspection program. I have included the full text of the Stedman article in the Appendix of the Record.

CLAIM OF AUF DER HEIDE-ARAGONA, INC.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1606) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., and certain of its subcontractors against the United States, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out all after "Maryland" over to and including "expense" in line 19, page 2, and insert "Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL REPORT, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Annual Report of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 22, 1950.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article, notwithstanding the fact that it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$218.68.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include an editorial from the Havana Post, and in the other a statement supporting a resolution he introduced calling for a survey of the occupation of Japan.

Mr. HART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three

instances, in one to include a speech of his and in the others extraneous matter.

Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, notwithstanding the fact it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$273.34.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Gen. Wendell Westover, notwithstanding the fact it is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$191.34.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the topic, Destruction on Our American Highways.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address recently delivered by General Vandenberg.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Brig. Gen. Julius Klein commemorating the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Mr. James S. Schramm.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement.

Mr. MACK of Washington and Mr. ASPINALL asked and were given permission to extend their remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. WIER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an excerpt from a Minneapolis labor paper.

Mr. TAURIELLO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two

instances and include in one an address by Hon. James A. Farley and in the other a letter he received from the American Zionist Council.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two letters.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise the remarks he made yesterday.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question on the engrossment and third reading of House Joint Resolution 334, to amend certain laws providing for membership and participation by the United States in certain international organizations.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH and Mr. BROWN of Ohio) there were—ayes 87, noes 29.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 209, nays 91, not voting 130, as follows:

[Roll No. 180]

YEAS—209

Abbott	Christopher	Gathings
Addonizio	Clemente	Gordon
Albert	Combs	Gossett
Allen, Calif.	Cooley	Grant
Allen, La.	Cooper	Gregory
Andrews	Corbett	Guill
Angel	Crook	Hale
Aspinall	Crosser	Hardy
Bailey	Dague	Harris
Barden	Davenport	Harrison
Bates, Mass.	Davis, N. Y.	Hart
Beckworth	Davis, Ga.	Havener
Bentsen	Davis, Tenn.	Hays, Ark.
Biemiller	Dawson	Hays, Ohio
Blatnik	Deane	Hedrick
Boggs, La.	DeGraffenried	Herter
Bolling	Denton	Heseltun
Bolton, Ohio	Dollinger	Holifield
Bonner	Doughue	Holmes
Bosone	Doughton	Howell
Bramblett	Douglas	Huber
Brown, Ga.	Doyle	Jackson, Calif.
Buchanan	Eaton	Jacobs
Buckley, Ill.	Elliott	Javits
Burleson	Ellsworth	Johnson
Burnside	Engle, Calif.	Jones, Ala.
Burton	Ewins	Jones, Mo.
Byrne, N. Y.	Fallon	Jones, N. C.
Camp	Feighan	Judd
Canfield	Fenton	Karst
Carlyle	Fernandez	Karsten
Carnahan	Fisher	Kean
Case, N. J.	Flood	Kee
Celler	Forand	Kilburn
Chatham	Fugate	Kilday
Chelf	Fulton	King
Chesney	Furcolo	Kirwan
Chiperfield	Garmatz	Klein

Gull	McMillan, S. C.	Rogers, Fla.
Hagen	Mack, Ill.	Rogers, Mass.
Halbeck	Mack, Wash.	Rooney
Harden	Mansfield	St. George
Harvey	Marcantonio	Sasser
Havener	Marsalls	Saylor
Hays, Ohio	Marshall	Scott,
Hedrick	Martin, Iowa	Hugh D., Jr.
Hill	Martin, Mass.	Scrivner
Hinshaw	Marrow	Scudder
Hoeven	Meyer	Secrest
Hoffman, Ill.	Miles	Shelley
Hollifield	Miller, Calif.	Sheppard
Holmes	Miller, Nebr.	Short
Horan	Moulder	Simpson, Ill.
Hull	Multer	Smathers
Jackson, Wash.	Murdoch	Smith, Kans.
James	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Wis.
Jenkins	Nicholson	Spence
Jensen	Nixon	Staggers
Johnson	Norblad	Stefan
Jonas	O'Brien, Mich.	Sullivan
Jones, Ala.	O'Hara, Ill.	Tackett
Judd	O'Hara, Minn.	Talle
Karst	O'Konski	Tabriello
Karsten	O'Sullivan	Taylor
Kearney	O'Toole	Tollerson
Keating	Passman	Trimble
Kee	Patten	Underwood
Kilday	Perkins	Velde
King	Phillips, Calif.	Vursell
Klein	Phillips, Tenn.	Walsh
Lanham	Pickett	Walter
LeCompte	Polk	Weichel
Lind	Poulson	Whitaker
Linehan	Price	Wier
Lucas	Priest	Wigglesworth
Lyle	Rains	Williams
Lynch	Rankin	Willis
McCarthy	Reed, Ill.	Winstead
McCulloch	Reed, N. Y.	Withrow
McDonough	Rees	Wolcott
McGregor	Rhodes	Wolverton
McGuire	Richards	Woodruff
McKinnon	Rodino	Zablocki

NAYS—72

Andrews	Granger	Pace
Barden	Gregory	Patman
Bates, Mass.	Hale	Poage
Battle	Hardy	Preston
Bonner	Harrison	Ramsay
Bosone	Heslton	Rich
Breen	Hope	Sabath
Burleson	Huber	Sikes
Burton	Jones, Mo.	Simpson, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Kean	Smith, Va.
Camp	Kilburn	Stockman
Cannon	Larcade	Taber
Case, S. Dak.	LeFevre	Teague
Chelf	McMillen, Ill.	Thomas
Cotton	McSweeney	Thompson
Coudert	Macy	Thornberry
Dawson	Magee	Towe
Eberhart	Mahon	Vinson
Ellsworth	Michener	Vorys
Fernandez	Mills	Wadsworth
Fisher	Murray, Tenn.	Whitten
Fugate	Norrell	Whittington
Gore	Norton	Whitten, Tex.
Gossett	O'Brien, Ill.	Young

NOT VOTING—145

Auchincloss	Dingell	Howell
Barrett, Pa.	Dolliver	Irving
Bates, Ky.	Donohue	Jackson, Calif.
Bentsen	Doughton	Jacobs
Blackney	Douglas	Javits
Boggs, Del.	Durham	Jenlson
Boggs, La.	Engel, Mich.	Jennings
Boykin	Fogarty	Jones, N. C.
Brehm	Frazier	Kearns
Brooks	Gamble	Keefe
Brown, Ohio	Garmatz	Kelley, Pa.
Bryson	Gary	Kelly, N. Y.
Buckley, N. Y.	Gillette	Kennedy
Bulwinkle	Gilmer	Keogh
Burdick	Granahan	Kerr
Byrne, N. Y.	Green	Kirwan
Carroll	Gwinn	Kruse
Case, N. J.	Hall	Kunkel
Cavalante	Edwin Arthur	Lane
Celler	Hall	Latham
Chatham	Leonard W.	Lichtenwalter
Chudoff	Hand	Lodge
Cole, N. Y.	Hare	Lovre
Cooley	Harris	McConnell
Corbett	Hart	McCormack
Cox	Hays, Ark.	McGrath
Crawford	Hébert	Madden
Crook	Heffernan	Mason
Davenport	Heller	Miller, Md.
Darles, N. Y.	Herlong	Mitchell
Davis, Ga.	Herter	Monroney
Deane	Hobbs	Morgan
Denton	Hoffman, Mich.	Morris

Morrison	Rabaut	Stigler
Morton	Redden	Sutton
Murphy	Regan	Van Zandt
Nelson	Ribicoff	Wagner
Noland	Riehlman	Welch
O'Neill	Rivers	Werdell
Patterson	Robeson	Wheeler
Peterson	Roosevelt	White, Calif.
Pfeifer	Sadlak	White, Idaho
Joseph L.	Sadowski	Wickersham
Pfeiffer	Sanborn	Widnall
William L.	Scott, Hardie	Wilson, Ind.
Philbin	Shafer	Wilson, Okla.
Plumley	Sims	Wood
Potter	Smith, Ohio	Woodhouse
Powell	Stanley	Yates
Quinn	Steed	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the bill was passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Yates with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Redden with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Sadlak.
Mr. Howell with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Case of New Jersey.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. Dolliver.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Crook with Mr. Mason.
Mr. McGrath with Mr. McConnell.
Mr. Wagner with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Jackson of California.
Mr. Ribicoff with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
Mr. Sims with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Gary with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Brehm.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Lovre.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Boggs of Delaware.
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Patterson.
Mr. Sutton with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Wilson of Oklahoma with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Werdell.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Sanborn.
Mr. Noland with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Heller with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Nelson.
Mrs. Kelly of New York with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Latham.
Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Lichtenwalter.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Carroll with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Deane with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Denton with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Javits.
Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer with Mr. Jenlson.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Green with Mr. Keefe.

Messrs. BURKE and RANKIN changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mrs. NORTON changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

BENEFITS FOR ANNUITANTS WHO RETIRED UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930, PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1948

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4295) to provide cer-

tain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 22, 1950.)

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report of the conferees. The bill comes from the conference exactly as it passed the House. The Senate added two amendments to the House bill, and the conferees have receded from the Senate amendments and agreed to the House bill.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House today and on the next three succeeding days for 5 minutes, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE BUSINESS

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions I have warned that the spending, taxing, free-and-easy money-lending policy of the administration is destroying our system of private competitive enterprise.

I rise at this time to call your attention to what has happened in one of the towns in my district. It is an illustration of what is happening everywhere in the United States.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, the Peoples Bank, of Atlanta, Ill., which has been in existence for 62 years and is in a sound financial condition, is going out of business. In announcing this decision, Circuit Judge Frank S. Bevan, who is president of the bank, said that the directors find it impossible to maintain a sound, going concern because of "excessive taxes, Government restriction, and Government competition." He particularly pointed out the "competition by various Government lending agencies." Rather than wait until the day when the bank would be obliged to close its doors, the board decided to do so now when it was in a position to meet its obligations to its depositors and stockholders and to the community it serves.

As excessive taxes rob our private economic system of the power to produce and expand, the administration proposes to supply the deficiency through Government loans, or loan guaranties, or by entering into business itself. Instead of recommending a more liberal taxing policy, the administration recommends a more liberal Government credit policy. The Federal Government takes from the people money which the people would use on their own terms, and proposes to lend it back to them to use on the Government's terms.

Mr. Speaker, this is the process by which our great private competitive economic system is being destroyed, and in its place a socialistic state is being erected. This is the process by which, slowly but surely, we approach a nationalization of finance, industry, and agriculture.

Atlanta, Ill., is a relatively small community of hard-working, thrifty American people who have the will and the desire to do things for themselves, to grow and to prosper. But the Federal Government will not let them. An important bank in that community is closing its doors because of excessive taxes and destructive Government competition.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE RECORDING FACILITY

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 332) providing for the establishment of a Joint Senate and House Recording Facility, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mrs. NORTON, Mr. STANLEY, and Mr. BISHOP.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

WAR IN KOREA

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, the invasion of South Korea endangers the prestige of the United States and the security of the freedom-loving nations of the world. Red-trained, communistic, North Korean troops, have invaded the sovereign nation of South Korea which was established by the United Nations and backed by the United States. The invasion from North Korea is an indirect challenge to America. Because of our faith in democratic principles we assumed some moral obligation at least

and invested materially to help this small nation stand as a bulwark against the spread of atheistic communism.

This invasion could mean the end of the United Nations if it does not immediately and successfully take the necessary sanctions to stop this merciless slaughter of innocent, freedom-loving people.

I heartily commend our representatives in the United Nations for the speedy action they have taken in this crisis and urge them to press for sanctions immediately which will be even more effective.

I commend the executive branch of our Government, including the State Department and the Defense Department for the alert response to this horrible state of war which was thrust upon the world so suddenly. I call upon them to advise with Congress in revising our strategy and policy in the Far East.

I will insist that the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which I am a member, consider a concurrent resolution which I have introduced along with other members of this body calling upon the President of the United States to immediately take the initiative in calling a general conference of the United Nations pursuant to article 109 for the purpose of making the United Nations capable of preventing war.

This bill, which I introduced January 15, 1949, is known as House Concurrent Resolution 15 and states:

Whereas all the world deeply desires durable peace; and

Whereas the United Nations was created as an instrument to preserve the peace of the world; and

Whereas experience increasingly indicates that the United Nations in its present structure is not fully adequate for this task; and

Whereas the United Nations Charter in its article 109 provides a procedure whereby the Charter of the United Nations may be revised and amended: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States should immediately take the initiative in calling a General Conference of the United Nations pursuant to article 109 for the purpose of making the United Nations capable of enacting, interpreting, and enforcing world law to prevent war.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS FROM COAL

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which will provide tax credit incentive for construction by liquid fuel users of plants for production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal. My purpose in introducing this legislation is to encourage the development of the synthetic liquid fuel industry, and to provide facilities for production of synthetic liquid fuel in the event of a national emergency.

I have in mind principally the Nation's railroads. We are well aware of the

rapid rate our railroads are switching from coal-burning steam locomotives to Diesel-electric locomotives. The increase has been extremely great since the close of World War II.

We can all recall how inadequate were our meager domestic supplies of oil during World War II. We can also recall the great demands placed on our railroads, which then had an adequate supply of coal, except during one extremely hard winter. What would happen now to our rail-transportation system if we were faced once more with the oil shortage of World War II? It would be competing with the needs of our military services for an extremely limited supply of oil. Most of our railroads would find it impossible to reconvert to steam for their old locomotives have been turned into scrap. Production of new steam locomotives would in turn place too great a burden on the steel industry which today, in time of peace, is operating at full capacity to meet demand.

The time to solve the oil-shortage problem is now, when materials and labor are available to construct plants for conversion of coal into Diesel fuel. The railroads have ready access to coal. There would be no transport problem in connection with the raw materials. While it is true that the processes for converting coal to liquid fuel have not yet proved themselves to be competitive with natural oil, production on a commercial basis would cut pilot-plant costs. Elimination of distribution costs, plus the tax incentive, should enable the railroads, in particular, to utilize synthetic liquid fuels on an economically feasible basis.

Unless steps are taken now, Mr. Speaker, our transport system may break under the burden in case we should have another war when an oil shortage even more critical than that of 1941-45 will occur.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, there would be two important byproducts to such a proposal. Operation of the synthetic plants on the part of the railroads would take up some of the employment slack created by Dieselization of the lines. Another important byproduct is that such a program would restore to coal one of its traditional markets.

I hope the Committee on Ways and Means will give this proposal serious consideration.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

KOREA

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, last November, in company with three other Members of the House, it was my privilege to visit Korea. At that time General Roberts, who heads our military mission there, said it was not a question of if the Communists would invade Korea, but when they would invade

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[PUBLIC LAW 601—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 449—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4295]

AN ACT

To provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section number, by striking out the word "paragraph" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "section", and by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(b) (1) In the case of any retired officer or employee mentioned in the first paragraph of subsection (a) who did not elect a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in such subsection, there shall be payable upon his or her death, to his or her wife or husband to whom the annuitant was married before April 1, 1948, an annuity equal to one-half of his or her present annuity (excluding the increase therein under subsection (a)), but not to exceed \$600 per annum, during the remainder of the life of such survivor. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply in the case of any such annuitant who died subsequent to April 30, 1948.

"(2) Any such retired officer or employee who elected a survivor's annuity in accordance with the proviso in subsection (a) shall be paid an increase in his annuity of 25 per centum or \$300 whichever is the lesser."

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as added by this Act, shall become effective on the first day of the second month following the date of enactment of this Act, and no survivor's annuity or increase in annuity under such subsection shall accrue for any period prior to the effective date of such subsection.

Approved July 6, 1950.

